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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

THE M'CLURE-GRAY CASE STILL UNSETTLED.

The House Passes the Senate Bill.

Bills from Pittsburgh Councils Introduced

Speculations as to the Governorship.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 14, 1872.

SENATE.

Writ of Election Issued.

Speaker Rutan announced that a writ for a special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Evans, to take place on the third Friday of March, being the fifteenth proximo.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Humphreys, supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; also, protecting laborers and miners in the bituminous coal regions, two hundred copies of which were ordered printed.

The Bill to Regulate Contested Elections.

The bill regulating contested elections came up, reported by the majority of the McClure-Gray Committee, which was opposed by Mr. Buckalew, Democrat.

Mr. Billingfelt gave notice that he would offer the following: "The Committee to consist of seven members, each Senator to vote for candidates, the six candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be members of the Committee; the names of the remaining Senator not already selected, exclusive of the Speaker and sitting member, to be written on slips by the Clerk of the Senate or some one chosen in his stead, and each one separately rolled up or folded and deposited in a box or other receptacle, and after being well shaken and mixed, the Clerk shall draw therefrom the names of thirteen members, who shall be written down by another clerk, and after having been so drawn, the parties to the contest shall retire and strike from said list alternately until the number be reduced to one; the Senator whose name may thus remain is to act as the additional member of said committee."

Mr. Warfel, Republican, made a long explanation, charging the Democrats with having gone back on their promise to vote for a bill such as that presented by Mr. Bilingfelt. He said he never doubted the right or justice of the contestant having a committee. The Republicans had been liberal in offering remedies, all of which the Democrats rejected, but offered nothing new to supply them.

Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, explained that he had only been in favor of the bill prospectively, believing that this committee should be drawn under the act of 1839. The Republicans had gone back on their word and violated faith by refusing to concur in the action of the House last night on the Senate bill extending the time.

Mr. Davis, Republican, of Philadelphia, indicated his desire to give a full investigation, and favored Mr. Billingfelt's bill, unless something better could be presented.

Mr. Mumma, Republican, criticised the editorial attitude of the Philadelphia papers as unwise, dictational and not deserved by the action of the Republicans. He explained that a joint caucus of the House and Senate Republicans had been divided on passing the Senate bill of last night, though it was promised by Republican Senators that the House would pass the bill immediately.

Afternoon Session.

The bill from the House relating to the McClure-Gray contest and contested elections was received.

[For bill see House proceedings.—ED. COM.]

Mr. Billingfelt offered his bill as a substitute.

Mr. Buckalew urged that the House amendment be non-concurred in, and that the Senate insist on its bill for the extension of time in this case.

Mr. Strang, Republican, insisted on the Democrats showing some inclination to pass a just bill before he would take another step forward.

Mr. White, Republican, severely animadverted upon the Philadelphia papers as misrepresenting the attitude of the Republicans. Some of the specials to them from Harrisburg were utterly false.

Finally, Mr. Wallace, Democrat, offered a substitute, embracing Mr. Billingfelt's proposition, with an extension of time for three more days.

After discussion the Speaker ruled the substitute out of order, as embracing what the House had struck out.

Mr. Wallace then offered another substitute, providing that the true construction of the act of 1839 is, that all petitions contesting elections shall run ten days after the receipt of the election returns by the Legislature.

Mr. Billingfelt opposed this as recognizing the validity of the act of 1839 in this case.

Mr. Rutan [Republican] took a position in favor of Mr. Billingfelt's bill as the only fair proposition before the Senate, preferring it to the report of the majority. He looked upon Mr. Wallace's proposition as one to gain time and clog legislation on the subject. He promised that if Mr. Billingfelt's proposition was rejected by the Democratic side, and no fair bill could pass owing to the death of Senator Evans, when that vacancy was filled, even at that length of time a committee would be granted under a fair bill, and he guaranteed also that if any bill receiving a majority in this body should fail to pass the House, there still should be a contest.

Mr. Wallace's amendment was lost by a party tie vote. Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The constitutional convention bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Wants to Go Home.

Mr. Meek offered a resolution for adjournment from Friday till February 27th, on account of serious illness of many members from the use of impure Harrisburg water. Lost, yeas 24, nays 65.

Mr. Delacy moved a resolution for the investigation of the financial condition of savings banks, to report violations of the law.

A Local Option Bill

For wards, boroughs and townships was reported as originating in committee.

The McClure-Gray Bill Passed.

The bill from the Senate in the McClure-Gray contested election committee, as reported last night, and passed to second reading, came up.

Mr. Latta, Democrat, moved adjournment. Lost—yeas 32, nays 55. Mr. Latta moved to restore the Senate bill. Lost—yeas 32 Democrats, noes 52. The bill passed finally—yeas 51, all Republicans; nays 33, all Democrats, except Bamberger, Henry and Cooper.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Sample, incorporating the Real Estate Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, corporators, Isaac Jones, Henry Floyd, Wm. Rea, James M. Cooper, Jacob Painter, H. Childs, Nicholas Voegtley, Jr., D. W. C. Bidwell, J. K. Moorhead, Thomas M. Howe, E. B. Todd, Wm. McCullough; capital, two thousand shares at one hundred dollars each.

By Mr. Taylor, relating to boarding house keepers in Allegheny county, which prohibits that proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, etc., shall have the right to attach wages due or owing to such persons as may be indebted to them for boarding not exceeding the amount of four weeks, to be paid on judgment obtained.

By Mr. Miller, authorizing Burgess and Council of McKeesport to remove bodies from the old graveyard, sell the ground and purchase a new graveyard.

By Mr. White, incorporating the Youghiogheny Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company; corporators, A. C. Reineman, Henry Kerr, N. P. Muehler, John Swan, Frederick Altwater, and others.

By Mr. Taylor, supplement for the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, which raises the par value of shares to one hundred dollars, and punishing embezzling officers of the company by fine of five hundred dollars and two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Edwards introduced four bills recommended by Pittsburgh Councils, providing a mode of advertisement, recording ordinances, amending the act for improving Penn avenue and other avenues and streets, supplement relative to salt inspectors, and supplement relating to streets and sewers.

Adjourned.

The Nomination for Governor.

Friends of various candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, differ very much as to figures. Hartranft's friends claim thirty-one instead of twelve delegates out of fifty-four; Jordan's friends divide the vote differently, claiming to be the highest on the list.

The McClure-Gray Contest.

The Philadelphia *Post* deprecates the course of the Senate on the McClure-Gray case, and argues that no obstacles should have been thrown in the way of an early examination and settlement. It says further: Public sentiment in Philadelphia is now profoundly moved by the belief that the ballot-box has ceased to declare the popular will, and the people are watching with jealous eyes all attempts on the part of the Senate to quibble, delay, or in any manner evade the plain duty prescribed by law—to do equal and exact justice to all parties in this contest. The proper committee should have been drawn on Friday last, and by to-day the answer of the sitting member could have been ready. All parties—Senators and claimants—should not overlook the fact that the people are carefully scrutinizing the proceedings, and it will be well understood who seek and who oppose investigation; and neither Col. Gray nor Col. McClure can afford to sit in the Senate at this juncture without clearly showing his right to do so.

Propositions Made by Colonel McClure and Refused by Colonel Gray.

Colonel McClure made the following propositions to Colonel Gray Tuesday morning: First. That each claimant shall select three men on the committee, without the right of challenge, and Colonel Gray to have his choice of a Democrat and Colonel McClure to have his choice of a Republican to constitute the seventh man. Second. One man to be agreed upon as follows: Colonel Gray to take his choice of all the Democrats, and Colonel McClure to take his choice of all the Republicans, as Colonel Gray may decide, and then the claimants to strike alternately from the list of Senators until it is reduced to six, and the seven so elected to constitute the committee. Colonel McClure agreed to be bound by either of the above propositions if the Senate would draw a committee. Third. Colonel Gray to resign, the petition to be withdrawn, and the question to go back to the people of the district. All this Colonel Gray declined.

The Cause of the Epidemic Discovered.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: It is now asserted that the prevalence of diarrhea in this city has been positively traced to a break in the conduit at the edge of the water works wharf, and that our people have been imbibing, beside the ordinary filth emptied into the river from the sewers about the water works, a large amount of the contents of the cesspools connected with the cotton factory. We understand the breach in the conduit has been repaired and means have been resorted to that may correct the last mentioned abuse. If the above are the causes, it is to be hoped our city will become quite healthy when the causes are removed.

We have since learned from competent authority that instead of being a break in the conduit, the water was drawn in through a regular gate at the wharf which has been open for nearly two years. Instead of having the water forced into the reservoir taken through the pipe put into the river for the purpose, it has been admitted through the gate referred to. The filth from the sewers above has doubtless been pumped into the reservoir, and our citizens have been drinking the contaminated water. The sewer of the cotton factory had not been opened until recently, and the officers thought the gate was thoroughly closed, and that the only means of getting the water was through the pipe. No doubt the matter will be thoroughly discussed at the meeting of Councils to-night, when the correct facts will be ascertained.

Mr. Billingfelt, of the Senate, introduced a resolution on Tuesday morning, which passed unanimously, directing Mr. Birkinbine, chief engineer of the new water works now in course of erection in this city, to make inquiry if the many rumors now circulated about the improper quality of the water pumped into the reservoir are correct, and report the facts to the Senate.

XLII. CONGRESS.

SALE OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH

Mr. Sumner's Resolution of Inquiry

A DISPOSITION TO OPPOSE INVESTIGATION.

Bill Placing Tea and Coffee on the Free List Introduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution for an investigation into the alleged manufacture of arms for the French in the workshops of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING was anxious to have the resolution disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution would lead to political debate, and appealed to the Senate not to be diverted from practical business. If Mr. Sumner had been content to omit his long preamble, and offer a simple resolution of inquiry, it might be passed without debate.

Mr. ANTHONY objected to taking up the resolution until the appropriation bill should be disposed of.

Mr. CONKLING said it was not for the importance of the resolution that he wished to have it taken up at once, but on account of its peculiar character, which the rules would not permit him properly to describe. He would, however, suppose a case, the introduction of a resolution casting gross and hateful aspersions even upon the Senate, and not, as this one did, upon American government and American name, and he would say to the Senator from Rhode Island [Anthony] that in such a case he would insist on the immediate consideration of the resolution, even if an hundred appropriation bills were waiting; so he wanted this resolution disposed of because of the imputations and statements accompanying it, groundless as he believed them to be.

After further discussion the resolution was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. The subject, he said, was interesting and important in two aspects, as it concerned ourselves and as it concerned a foreign power. All must unite in the desire to redeem our country from the suspicion of moral obliquity. He would speak not of men but of facts, and if anybody should be pointed at by the statement he was about to make, it would be the fault of the facts and not his. He had brought forward this subject with great reluctance, and after long delay. The main facts had been brought to his knowledge before Christmas, but he had postponed bringing them into the Senate because he knew they had been laid before the President and Secretary of War, and he had reasons to believe that they would institute an inquiry. They had not done so, however, but the Secretary of War had made to the House of Representatives a report upon this subject. The character of that report would appear as he proceeded, and the Senate would judge whether it did not fall under some of the suspicion which attached to the whole transaction. In setting forth the facts he must introduce two characters upon the scene—M. Victor Place, late Consul General of France at New York, and Samuel Remington, of Ilion, New York. Place had been accused of fraud, and upon his second trial had been convicted, mainly upon the testimony of Remington, who was authenticated as a witness in the French Courts by a certificate from our Secretary of War.

At the expiration of the morning hour the legislative appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it, and continue the discussion of Mr. Sumner's resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the majority of the Senate not to allow themselves to be drawn into a political debate by taking up this resolution. If they did, he would not be present. He warned the majority that it was unwise for them to permit their adversaries to drive them into wrangling political debates every time they chose to wave a red flag in their faces. Everybody knew that there was no objection to any proper inquiry into this matter, but the Senate ought to object to this attempt to get up a political debate in advance upon alleged facts not yet investigated.

Mr. TIPTON reminded Mr. Sherman of the storm which greeted the tactics of those who opposed the resolution for the inquiry at New York, and said the real motive for opposing this one was not because it had a preamble, but because it proposed a thorough, bold and manly investigation. He did not wonder at it, because the majority had got enough of investigation, but they must take a little more, and could not escape it by any political subterfuge.

Mr. WILSON favored an immediate and full investigation of this subject, and did not fear that it would injure the administration or the Republican party.

Mr. MORTON was ready to vote upon the resolution without debate. He had no power to avoid debate, and if he had he would not do it. Here was a resolution involving most enormous suspicions against members of this Government, and reaching even to a member of the Cabinet, even if not higher. He believed there was nothing in it—that it was a mere blank cartridge; but he knew very well that if the Senate should refuse to consider it now, no matter for how good reasons, the refusal would be made the basis for the most infamous calumnies. The Senate had better, therefore, let the cartridge be exploded at once.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought Mr. Sherman's speech remarkable, and wondered what he meant by speaking of "our adversaries," and a "red flag."

Mr. SHERMAN said he had alluded to the Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner], who had introduced this preamble and resolution, and he appealed to Mr. Trumbull to say whether he had ever known a Senator moving an investigation to insist on putting into the preamble the facts to be investigated.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the basis of the proposed examination must be set out in some way, and it was a mere matter of taste whether they should be stated in writing in a preamble, or orally in the Senate. In either case they would go before the public. But what did the Senator [Sherman] mean by talking of adversaries? Surely the Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner] was not politically an adversary of the Senator from Ohio [Sherman], and why did the Senator expect a political debate on this question? Surely this was not a political question.

Mr. SHERMAN—My honorable friend is very innocent. [Laughter.] Can there be any motive under heaven in pressing this resolution now, except to invite a political discussion? My friends from New York and Indiana [Conkling and Morton] are eager for the fray, and my friend from Massachusetts [Sumner] is eager for the fray.

Mr. SUMNER—I am not. I give notice to my friend that I am not going into any political discussion. I leave that to those whom the Senator calls adversaries. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER said the country was on the eve of a political campaign. It was well understood that the President was to be renominated, and it was also generally understood that three or four Senators had long been preparing a bombshell which, at the proper time, was to be exploded and blow General Grant and his friends out of water. That bombshell had been introduced into the Senate, the Senator [Sumner] had just lighted the fuse, and he [Carpenter] was in favor of having the explosion at once. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT welcomed the resolution as an indication that we were to have in this country genuine civil service reform. A few months since the country had been startled by the exposure of corruption and frauds of the organization in New York which controlled the Democratic party ever since the Democratic leaders had been seeking materials for counter charges. In that search they had been coquetting with persons who were supposed to be disaffected toward the administration, and this resolution was one of the results. He hoped the resolution would be passed and the matter thoroughly investigated. The resolution was then taken up by a vote of 40 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. SUMNER resumed: The Senators opposed to this resolution had professed to be afraid of a political discussion, and had proceeded to discuss politics. They were afraid of an attack on the administration, so they had proceeded to defend it. One of them, fearing an attack on General Grant, had undertaken to defend him. He [Sumner] was not going to make a political speech at all. He would simply speak of the public service, with a view of relieving his country from suspicion. He would neither introduce the name of Gen. Grant, nor make any allusion to him. He would leave that to his adversaries. [Laughter.] He was about to consider a practical question which had become important, not through any action of his, but by events both at home and abroad. He then restated and commented on the facts and allegations set forth in the preamble. When he spoke of the alleged discrepancy between the sum paid by the French government and the amount received by the United States government, Mr. MORTON inquired whether he meant to state that our government sold arms to Remington, knowing him to be an agent of the French government?

Mr. SUMNER said he had made no such statement.

Mr. MORTON—What is there in this discrepancy, unless the Senator means to have it understood that our government sold arms directly to the French government through their known agent? If the French government purchased of Remington or other private parties, these parties undoubtedly made their profit over and above the price they paid our government, and therefore this statement of the difference between the amount paid by the French government and that received by ours, has no importance or significance, unless the Senator means to have it understood that our government sold the arms directly to the French government, and then failed to account for two millions of the money received from them. Does the Senator mean to make that impression?

Mr. SUMNER—Have I not stated again and again that I make no allegation? I merely state the facts that have given rise to suspicion.

Mr. MORTON—I understand the Senator to say that the circumstances he states amount merely to suspicion. Now, I desire to know whether a mere suspicion is sufficient to warrant an elaborate speech in advance of any proof as to facts on which even suspicion is to be created?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator is trying to drive me into making an allegation against some person, but he shall not do it. I have merely stated facts which even the Senator himself must acknowledge furnish ground for inquiry. The name of the United States must not be permitted to be fly-blown abroad. We cannot be arraigned at the bar of other nations without inquiry and an attempt to relieve ourselves from suspicion. I ask only for an inquiry. The Senator from Indiana endeavors to drive me into some allegation against some individual or some body. He will not succeed. I content myself with standing on facts as they are in evidence—facts which cannot be questioned, and which, whatever may be the result, will justify an inquiry.

Mr. SUMNER then discussed at length the question of the obligations of neutrals.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN read from the preamble a paragraph which states that it appears from communications previously mentioned that one Thomas Richardson was the knowing attorney of Remington & Son, and asked Mr. Sumner where in those communications that fact appeared.

Mr. SUMNER said he understood it was a well known fact that Richardson was their agent, but he did not know that it appeared in the communications referred to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Then the preamble is erroneous as to that fact, and I think it is the most important fact stated in the preamble.

Mr. SUMNER—I understand that in point of fact Richardson was and is the attorney of Remington, and is now acting for him in France.

Mr. SUMNER, in conclusion, argued that it was the duty of our Government to have made careful inquiry as to who the persons were to whom they sold arms, so as not to run the risk of violating our obligation as a neutral power.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, felt called upon by his sense of duty to the War Department to make a brief explanation. He was now, as he had always been, in favor of the fullest investigation, and if any wrong had been committed in this matter, he wished to have it exposed and punished. He then said that at the close of the war our Government had arms, ammunition and other war material on hand and to the value of millions of dollars, which Congress authorized the Secretary of War to dispose of. The sales commenced in 1865, and continued until 1871. The arms, &c., sold by the government from the first of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1871, amounted to $150,026,142, every cent of which had been faithfully accounted for and paid into the treasury. As to the alleged sale of arms to the French Government, he was authorized to say that our government had never sold a dollar's worth to that government, or to any man whom they knew to be its agent. The Government at the time of the sale to Richardson, had no knowledge that he was agent, counsel or attorney of or in any way connected with Remington & Son. As to the suspicions expressed by the French Assembly, it should be remembered that these purchases were made mostly by Gambetta's government, and that the existing French government was hostile to these men, and trying to cast imputations on them.

Mr. HARLAN made a similar statement, and said that the government had no reason to suspect Remington & Son to be acting for the French government.

Mr. CONKLING confirmed this, saying that Remington, and his father before him, and his brothers had long been known as very extensive manufacturers and purchasers of arms, and had dealt with them for years, not with France alone, but in many other and more distant nations; and if this investigation should be ordered, it would be shown that they had sold arms extensively at home and in foreign countries long before the Franco-Prussian war, and while it was raging and after its close. He mentioned this fact to show that our government was in no sense on its guard in respect to those gentlemen, and was not dealing with them as agents or friends of France or anybody else.

Without acting on the resolution, the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FINKLENBURG, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to repeal the existing duties on tea and coffee. He said that it was reported in obedience to the order of the House, but that the majority of the committee, including himself, were adverse to it. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole.

The army appropriation bill was reported from committee, and made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriates $29,480,000.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the naval appropriation bill. Mr. BANKS made a speech in which he complimented the present Secretary of the Navy for breaking up the system of bureaucracy and favoritism which had until recently prevailed in the department.

Mr. SERGEANT stated that the total amount received from sales of old material of the navy had been less than a million dollars, all of which had been paid into the Treasury.

Mr. COX condemned the Government for the weakness of the navy, and lauded the course of the former Democratic Administrations.

The bill was then considered by paragraphs for amendment. Mr. HIBBARD offered an amendment providing against the employment of men for political purposes, and against employees therein being subjected to political influences.

Messrs. BANKS and HALE opposed this as entirely unnecessary, while Mr. SLOCUM favored it, charging that the Brooklyn navy yard was run by political influence, gangs of laborers having been put on the pay rolls who never did a day's work; that even the Secretary of the Navy himself had gone there and exerted himself against his [Slocum's] re-election to Congress.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved as a substitute for Mr. Hibbard's amendment, that mechanics and laboring men in navy yards shall be selected by the heads of the various mechanical departments, without the interference of any naval officer. Adopted.

Mr. COX moved to amend the substitute by inserting Mr. Hibbard's amendment, slightly modified, and it was agreed to. The committee then rose.

A message was received from the Senate, asking for the testimony taken by the committee of the House on the impeachment of President Johnson. The clerk was directed to furnish it.

The House then adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, February 14, 1872.

The annual election of directors for the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad was held at this place to-day. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the stockholders of the road, and the reports of the President and Treasurer showed the condition and finances of the road to be in the best possible shape. It is confidently expected to have the road running from Toledo to Bucyrus by the first of July, and to the coal fields in Perry county by the first of March. The following persons were elected directors: Hon. C. Foster, of Fostoria; Hon. V. B. Horton, of Pomeroy; Col. Jas. Taylor, of New Lexington, and E. H. Dewey, of New York. The Board reorganized by the re-election of the following officers: D. A. Swigart, President, and J. B. Gormly, Secretary and Treasurer.

Archbishop Spaulding's Successor.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

In accordance with the time-honored custom, an archbishop or bishop has the privilege of nominating his successor in office, it remaining optional with the Pope to confirm such nomination as he may see fit. Accordingly it is understood that Archbishop Spaulding some time ago forwarded to Rome the names of two or three bishops of his archdiocese from which the Pontiff might choose his successor. It is said that among the names sent were those of Biship Bailey, of Savannah, Bishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Tea and Coffee Bill Introduced.

THE WHOLE TARIFF QUESTION TO BE OPENED.

A Civil Rights Bill Talked of.

Condition of the Northern Pacific Road.

Flurry About Staff Promotions.

Mr. Sumner's Proposed Investigation

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1872.

The Tea and Coffee Bill

Was reported to-day, and went to the Speaker's table. This insures the consideration of the entire question of the tariff whenever the majority decide to go into committee of the whole on the bill, since then any one can propose amendments, and a general tariff bill will be brought forward.

The Chicago Relief Bill.

After consultation among Senators, the friends of the Chicago relief bill think it will pass in a modified form. The vote of 25 to 23 shows how small a change is needed to carry the measure. One or two Senators who voted against the bill are ready to support it if the articles to be admitted can be specified, and the list confined to some of the most important ones, such as bricks, iron and paint. An argument used to change votes is that the whole stock of imported building materials on hand on which the Government had received duties was destroyed by fire without going into consumption, and that to restore the same amount without duty would be entirely just. It does not seem possible, however, to reach the bill for several days in the shape business is taking.

Amnesty.

Since Sumner has avowed his intention to persist in his civil rights amendment to amnesty, an informal understanding has been had among the friends of the latter measure that it shall not be taken up again until a bill similar to Sumner's amendment has been passed by the House. A bill of this character is now being prepared, and will probably be introduced in the House next Monday.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad give the following as the condition of the work: Three hundred miles finished, reaching the Mississippi river; thence to Red river, grading done; thence nine hundred miles under contract, reaching into the valley of the Yellowstone. The mortgage authorized by Congress of the lands and road to secure the bonds has been executed. It was to the latter point that the resolution of Mr. Banks to inquire into the condition of the road was specially directed.

An Old Case Reopened.

The Senate yesterday, in executive session, requested the House to send to the Senate the evidence taken in the impeachment investigation. This is for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position in which that inquiry left Legate, the proposed Governor of Washington Territory.

Stokes Not Sentenced.

Stokes was not sentenced to-day, as his counsel entered a motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictments charge no offense but are vague and defective, and that the defect could not be cured by the verdict.

Staff Promotion.

All the staff corps of the army are much excited on the publication of nominations sent to the Senate on the 30th of last month, and withheld from the press at the request of the officers interested. The expectation on their part was that the whole matter could be kept secret from the majority of officers displaced by the new nominations till the confirmations had actually taken place. The Judiciary Committee to whom the matter was finally referred in executive session, have addressed letters to the Secretary of War, asking him how many changes this precedent would establish in the various corps of the army. A calculation has been made by officers in one of the smallest corps, from which it appears that it will make twenty changes of officers, and involve an expense of seventy-five thousand dollars, since the increased pay would date back to July, 1866. Some of the lawyers in the Senate hold that these new promotions are in direct violation of section sixth of the army appropriation bill of March 3d, 1869, which provides that until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in any of the staff corps of the army.

Senator Sumner's Presentation of the French Arms Matter

To-day was the feature of the proceedings. He appeared illy prepared with his subject, and was constantly delayed in finding papers he wanted to use, and votes and figures to which he wished to refer; still, the case, so far as he went, attracted the close attention of the Senate. The points of most consequence were contained in those portions of Remington's letters omitted in the part heretofore published. These were the statement that General Dyer had informed him that the arms and artillery harness he had purchased were distributed in various arsenals, but that the Government would order them to be sent forward at once. Mr. Harlan has the floor for to-morrow, and both Conkling and Schurz expect to speak. The former is a neighbor and acquaintance of Remington, and the latter had correspondence with the War Department on the matter some time since, and interesting and very pointed speeches are expected from both. The *Chronicle* this morning, in an editorial on the matter against the Sumner view, maintains that there is nothing unusual or at all out of the way in the sale by our government of rifles and cartridges to an agent of the French government. The *Republican* has the following editorial defense of Gen. Ingalls: "Gen. Rufus Ingalls, whose name was telegraphed eastward and westward last night as the army officer interested in contracts for supplying arms to the French government during the late war in Europe, is in town and prepared to appear before the investigating committee that it is proposed by Mr. Sumner to appoint upon the subject of these sales. It is due to the accused officer to state, upon excellent authority, that the accusation is badly framed, and so far as prosecuted has been very poorly sustained."

The General Steamboat Law—The Commerce Committee at Work on Amendments—Restrictions as to Patent Appliances—Thorough Tests to be Made Before Their Use is Ordered—The Bill Referred to a Sub-Committee of Three, Gen. Negley Chairman—The River Men Hopeful.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1872.

The general steamboat law occupied the attention of the House Commerce Committee during its entire session to-day. Remarks were made upon some matters connected with the principles of the bill on motions to amend, when, in order to save time and accelerate progress, Mr. Negley moved that the Committee settle some of the leading amendments proposed to the present law, and refer the bill, for preparation in detail, to a sub-committee of three, which was agreed to.

In pursuance of this resolution, the provision of the first section authorizing the Supervising Inspectors to withhold a certificate of inspection unless the vessels were supplied with all the appliances set forth in this law, and all others that they deem necessary—providing that all the appliances for the safety of life, other than those described in their proposed amendment, shall be previously approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Negley moved an amendment which, in substance, provides that all such appliances shall be first tested in actual use or practice six months before being submitted to the Board of Supervising Inspectors for an opinion—then be further tested by carefully made experiments under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and by him approved before they can be adopted for use by the Inspectors.

The sub-committee will have laborious and important duties to perform, and will probably be composed of strong practical men, who thoroughly understand the mysteries and requirements of steam navigation. The mover of the resolution for the committee, Gen. Negley, will, of course, be the chairman. Mr. Conger, who clings with paternal affection to the law of last February, and is the only impracticable opponent to towboat freedom, will probably be also on the committee. Then the other, be whom he may on the general committee, will be likely to concur with Gen. N. in preparing a fair bill to meet the peculiar requirements of the steam craft in use upon the variety of navigable waters bounding and permeating our country.

Several in the steamboat interest are still lingering here to see the fate of this bill. They seem gratified with the turn things took to-day, and look to the sub-committee for expediting its progress. Among others of their speculations and predictions, they believe the sub-committee will provide in their recommendations a limited royalty of five or ten per cent. above the cost of manufacturing on all patented inventions proposed or adopted for the preservation of life and property on vessels propelled by steam, for the purpose of preventing combinations among patentees and manufacturers of patents, injurious to the public interests—a kind of censorship that would put these profitable inventions beyond the power of manipulation.

It was also agreed in the committee, on motion of Mr. Negley, to relieve freight, towing and tug boats, not carrying passengers, from all requirements in the way of appliances, excepting those now generally in use. The intelligent friends of the steamboat, coal and mercantile interests in the committee are defending those interests and industries with persistent and intelligent methods, accompanied with constant attention to the most minute details in the provisions of the law affecting them.

On Thursday the Committee will determine the provisions of the proposed amendments involving general principles, and of those upon which the sub-committee desire the opinion of the whole committee. The sub-committee will then prepare the bill as soon as possible. It will then be reported the House, reprinted, recommitted, and an early day fixed for its consideration. Mr. Negley hopes to be able to secure a final consideration of the bill during the first week in March. Z.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1872.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House select Committee on Reorganization of the Civil Service agreed to-day on a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the House. They had under consideration, without arriving at a conclusion, a bill similar to that of Senator Trumbull's, to preserve the freedom of members of Congress by disconnecting them with the procurement of offices.

THE TARIFF BILL.

According to present indications a month at least will elapse before perfecting a tariff bill.

NAVIGATION STATISTICS.

It appears from official documents that the number of steamers on the Atlantic coast inspected in 1871 was 1,410; the value of property destroyed by fire, explosion, collision and wreck was $1,324,000; lives lost, 319; number of steamers inspected in waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 1,077; property destroyed, $1,414,000; lives lost, 695; number of steamers inspected on the lakes, 640; property destroyed, $496,000; lives lost, 235; number of steamers inspected on the Pacific coast, 180; lives lost, 207; no statement of property destroyed.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Chief Justice Cockburn Approves the Refusal to Admit Claims for Indirect Damages—A Member of Parliament Says 'If Our American Cousins Want Money, they Must Come and Take It'—The "Times" Considers the Situation More Satisfactory.

LONDON, February 14.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, British member of the Geneva Board, approved the Government's refusal to admit claims for indirect damages.

William Fowler, member of Parliament for Cambridge, addressing his constituents last night, dwelt at some length on the Alabama case. Alluding to the claim of the United States for indirect damages, he said England should not bluster, nor should she submit to be bullied. He believed that the country to a man had made up its mind that if its American cousins wanted money, they would have to come and take it.

The *Times* considers the situation to-day more satisfactory. It denies that the quarrel was sprung because Mr. Gladstone feared the effect of the intrigues of Disraeli and Dilke, for nothing could be more unpopular in England.

The *Daily Telegraph* does not credit the report that the reply to Lord Granville's note has arrived from Washington. It thinks the American Cabinet will wait until the text of the note is received by mail before making a formal answer.

What Gen. Sherman Thinks of It.

LONDON, February 14.—The *News* this morning has a special dispatch from Rome, which says that General Sherman, at his reception by the King of Italy, assured his Majesty that the Alabama question would be peacefully and finally settled by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.

Settlement on the Basis Proposed by the American Government Utterly Impossible.

NEW YORK, February 14.—A special London dispatch says: No English government continuing negotiations in regard to the treaty of Washington, as the case now stands, could hold office twenty-four hours. This is absolutely certain, and cannot be stated too emphatically. Should the Government go out on this issue, their successors, from the nature of the case, would be equally prevented from continuing negotiations; therefore, arbitration is ended; and the opportunity for the accommodation will be lost unless a mutual understanding modifying the point of indirect losses is arrived at. The English Government having positively refused to pay the gross sum for all the damages, a proposition of that nature cannot now be advanced. Should the American Government renew its own proposition, which was made March 8, 1870, in protocol, it could be arranged on the basis that England paid the highest sum named by America—thirty million dollars in gold.

Meeting of the Arbitrators.

It is stated that the Geneva Arbitrators will have only one formal meeting before April. The statements of the cases submitted require to be translated into French, as Count Selopis, Barons Italemba and Staemfle cannot read English. Charles Francis Adams' return, though on personal business, may nevertheless have been made necessary by work yet to be done in connection with the representation of the American case.

Minister Thornton Hopes for a Satisfactory Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The English Minister Thornton says that he believes the misunderstanding in reference to the Treaty of Washington will be satisfactorily adjusted.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Expedition in Search of Livingstone.

LONDON, February 14.—The English expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone has left London, the funds having been subscribed.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 14.—The members of the Right in the Assembly, at a meeting last night, declared their unwillingness to fuse with Orleanists.

BOMBAY, February 14.—The assassin of the Governor General has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

PARIS, February 14.—The *Patrie* reports that the police are searching for arms in suspected quarters of the city.

BRUSSELS, February 14.—Count de Chambord has arrived at Antwerp, where he intends to take up his residence.

BUCHAREST, February 14.—The Consuls and other representatives of foreign powers here have united in making a formal demand on Prince Charles for the protection of the Jews in the principalities. A disturbance recently attempted at Galatz was quickly suppressed.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 14.—The steamship City of Paris has arrived out.

A man named Clark was hanged by a disguised mob in Sacramento, McLean county, Ky., last Friday night, on suspicion of having set fire to the tobacco warehouse of Ayer & Bro., and endangered the entire town. Clark had quarreled with one of the Ayers a short time before the fire.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The following extract from a leading article by the Cooperstown, New York, *Freeman's Journal* is thought to have been inspired by Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court:

"Chief Justice Chase has dismissed all thought of being a candidate for President this year, and is in favor of the nomination of Senator Trumbull as the opposing candidate. Mr. Trumbull is supposed to be a revenue tariff man, and opposed to a high protective tariff. The health of Judge Chase is not sufficiently restored to admit of the excitement of a political campaign such as we are likely to have this year, a fact which he fully realizes. Most of the leading Democrats of this State are at present inclined to accept Senator Trumbull as "the coming man," but oppose any precipitate action."

THE Boston *Journal* in the course of a long article on the political outlook says: "We think we know the political sentiment of New England, and we find it wholly and heartily for Grant. Practically, to use an old political phrase, *New England is solid for Grant*, and we are unable to see any ground for his exceptional popularity here. Among the Republican presses and gatherings of the Middle States, the West and the South, we note the evidences of the same appreciation."

WHAT does it mean? The Springfield *Republican*, referring to the report that Senator Wilson will be a candidate for Vice President at Philadelphia, says: "It may be Massachusetts will have a candidate for President to present to the Philadelphia Convention, rather than one for Vice President."

STATE POLITICS.

The Williamsport *Gazette*, which journal brought Gen. Pennypacker's name before the public as a candidate for Governor, says: As we anticipated, Gen. Pennypacker will not enter into any contest for the Gubernatorial nomination in this State. His position in the army is one of great honor, and he enjoys the entire confidence of the government which he has sacrificed so much to sustain. While gratified at any expression of confidence or esteem from the people of his native State, he can only consent to be a candidate when they make him such without any special effort on his part.

The Lawrence county Republican committee met in New Castle, on Monday, and elected George C. Reis Senatorial and W. C. Harbison Representative delegate to the State Convention. The delegates were instructed to present the name of Col. John M. Power, of Lawrence, for Auditor General, with Gen. Daniel Leasure as second choice. It was resolved that members of the committee be directed to ascertain the wishes of their constituents as to the propriety of instructing the delegates to the State Convention, and that the committee meet to hear and act on their report on the 30th of March.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

"To-lets" are becoming scarce.

GREAT is the grumbling about high rents.

DR. ISAIAH WARD continues physician at the City Farm.

THE Ordinance Committee have re-organized, all right, this time.

WHEN will the County Poor Directors establish an office in this city?

THE oil case and the breach of promise case are each approaching an end.

MR. HARE, Chairman of the Police Committee, is to be congratulated on his success in getting the "Black Marria" through.

DR. A. A. MCCANDLESS has been elected City Physician for the Second (or upper) District, by the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

DR. BENHAM, who has been an efficient physician for the poor of the First District during the past year, was re-elected yesterday by the Board of Guardians.

SUPERINTENDENT PATTERSON has wisely been retained, by the Guardians of the Poor, in his position at the City Farm. Mr. Patterson has proved himself the right man in the right place.

MAYOR CALLOW and a number of citizens, started on a trip yesterday morning to the oil regions on private business. Alderman Neillie, of the Fourth ward, is officiating as Deputy Mayor.

LAST NIGHT an ex-policeman attacked an Allegheny Alderman on Ohio street, when that official drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through the hand of his assailant. No informations will likely be made.

A FIRE broke out yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in the Eagle Cotton Works, Sandusky street, Allegheny. The flames were promptly extinguished. Loss $200. A fire also occurred in Schwager's dining saloon, in the market house, yesterday afternoon. About a quart of oil had leaked on the floor near the stove, and a live coal falling on the floor set fire to the oil. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

THE directors of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of organizing. The election resulted in the choice of George Black, Esq., as President; James Gordon, Vice President; Samuel McClurkan, Treasurer, and D. C. Hultz, Secretary for the ensuing year.

MAJOR WILLIAM FREW will deliver a lecture this evening, in the chapel of the Pennsylvania Female College, Fifth avenue, east end. His subject will be "Egyptian Experiences." A general invitation is extended. Major Frew is an excellent speaker, and an entertaining lecture may be expected.

Moody's Eureka Stamp.

Mr. Sharp, agent for the West for the above, who makes his headquarters at W. G. Johnson & Co.'s, has shown us this stamp for perforating into checks, drafts, &c., in figures the amount for which they are drawn, to prevent alteration. The perforations are inked, the ink being forced into the fibre of the paper, from which it cannot be removed. The check is moved forward by the upward action of the lever of the machine. Mr. Sharp has also shown us testimonials from the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Hon. Thomas Hilhouse, the leading banks, bankers, and business men of New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The testimonial from J. D. Scully, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, alone should convince the most skeptical that it is a perfect safeguard, and one that every careful, judicious business man, who does not wish to be imposed on, should use; the feeling of security that checks and drafts, perforated with this stamp, gives to a business man is worth the price of it every day in the week. Mr. Scully says: "After closely examining 'Moody's Eureka Stamp' I am satisfied it is the best I have seen, and recommend it to our customers for general use. We have also received private letters from leading banks in New York to the same effect."

PITTSBURGH, February 7, 1872.

[Signed] J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Chas. O. Rowe, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Co.; Geo. B. Edwards, Esq., Auditor Union Line; Miller, Barr & Parkin, Crescent Steel Works; O. Metcalf, Knap Fort Pitt Foundry; Charles J. Clarke, Esq., Treasurer Union Line; Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesman National Bank, D. Leet Wilson, Cashier Fort Pitt Banking Co.; R. K. Wilson, Cashier Citizens' National Bank; Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.; N. Holmes & Sons; R. Patrick & Co.; James Wood, Sons & Co.; Hostetter & Smith say "We use Moody's Eureka Stamp and consider it an excellent thing for the purpose intended. We recommend it to our customers and the public generally."

We know from Mr. Sharp's order book that he has sold it to a very large number of the manufacturers in this city, and that it has given very general satisfaction. During Mr. Sharp's absence West the Stamps can be procured of our fellow citizens Messrs. W. G. Johnson & Co., or of the special Traveling Agent, S. Jacobs Sharp, P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONE PER CENT. discount allowed on all bills paid within ten days from date of purchase by T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw your notice in this morning's COMMERCIAL about the "Baby Chair," and I said to myself, there spoke the true hearted man, he has some feeling for the poor mother who has to toil and nurse the baby too, he knows that

"Man's work is from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."

Now, kind friend, to mothers and babies, too, I wish to add my testimony to yours about that blessed chair for the blessed baby, for I have both baby and chair. I say for one mother, God bless the man who invented the baby chair, and also bless the man who first introduced it into Pittsburgh, for there never was a thing more needed than the very thing which my mother can buy for six dollars; it keeps the baby from the dirty floor, from falling against the hot stove or down stairs, or into the tub of hot water; it strengthens its limbs gives it good, cheerful, healthy exercise, and starts it out in life good, natural, healthy, cheerful, happy, and it will grow up and be a cheerful, happy man or woman, and "be a thing of joy forever." If a mother has to sew or take in washing for a living let her provide herself with a baby chair. If she is sick or in moderate circumstances and wants her children to grow up with cheerful dispositions, I think the best thing she can do is to take your advice and buy a baby chair. Allow me, Mr. Editor, who am mother, with a great big warm heart in my bosom, to say in conclusion *God bless you* for recommending the baby chair, and let every fond father provide this much to alleviate the toil of the fond and loving mother for her child. Why, I do not dread the pangs of maternity near as much as I did. YOUR CONSTANT READER.

A New Firm.

Public attention is directed to the card in another column announcing the dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fahnestock & Birney and the organization of the new firm of Fahnestock & Murray. Mr. A. S. Murray, who Mr. Fahnestock has associated with him, is well known among our leading business men, having been engaged in business in this city for a number of years. The new firm will continue the hardware business at the old stand, No. 56 Wood street.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of fair business ability and extensive acquaintance in the West and South. Will travel for a manufactory on salary or commission. City references. Address J. H., 103 Fifth avenue, city.

STICK to the truth; be honest; be industrious. Never drink anything but Pier Dannals & Co.'s bottled ale and porter and you are bound to succeed. TTHS.

ITALIAN PRUNELLES.—A large and fresh stock of this delicious fruit just received, and for sale at Jesse H. Lippencott's, Smithfield street.

USE Jenkins & Bro.'s roast coffee, guaranteed equal to any in use. tf

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MAN of large experience a position as Manager in a General Grocery and Dry Goods Trade, where there would be a prospect of obtaining an interest in the business at a future time. References as to character and qualification unexceptionable. Address BUSINESS, Box 839, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN THE STATIONERY, Blank Book and Printing Business, by a Young Man of experience from Chicago. Address W. A. H., this office.

WANTED—ENGINE—A MODERN built Slide Valve Horizontal Engine, 15 by 30 (or size approximate), double ported, mounted on good bed plate, with or without band wheel. Address Box 5, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IMMEDIATELY, a first-class Salesman in a Wholesale Notion Store. One who can command a Trade and is acquainted with the business. Inquire at 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, within a short distance of Postoffice. Apply to HARRY ALDEN, 124 Wood street.

WANTED—GARDENER—AN EXPERIENCED Gardener to take charge of a small Market Garden of vegetables and small fruits. Address Box 81, Indiana, Indiana county, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—TWENTY-SIX Lots in the Tenth Ward; 5 Houses on the premises, one of 12 Rooms; $7,500 insurance on the Buildings. Will take $600 per Lot. Terms easy. Inquire of JACOB GLOSSER, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue. tf

WANNED—BOILER—A SECOND-HAND fifteen horse-power Boiler—good. Address WILLIAMS, New Castle, Pa., Lock Box 41.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—A MAN with $8,000 and good business qualifications may learn of an opportunity of securing a valuable interest in a first-class established business in this city, by addressing "BOX N," Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country: Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. G. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, with Board, at No. 256 Penn street, from April 1st. Inquire immediately, at No. 25 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, Wife, Child and Nurse, at Shady Side or East Liberty. A private family preferred. Address Box C. B., Commercial office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BUILDING—ONE STORY Brick Building, corner Front street and Cherry alley, suitable for a Shop, Warehouse, &c. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

143. FOR RENT—A LARGE TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with Stable and other out-buildings, No. 39 Robinson street, Allegheny. The house contains 10 rooms, and has gas, water, and all the modern conveniences. Inquire of A. BAILLIE, Alderman, No. 127 Lacock street, Allegheny, or GEO. T. OLIVER, Attorney, No. 143 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. TTHS

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A desirable Country Residence on the Perrysville Plankroad, one mile from Allegheny city. House in good order; 12 Rooms, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Two to three Acres of Orchard and Garden, and six Acres of Meadow. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, on the premises. TTHStf

103. FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES of nine rooms each, on Denison avenue, East Liberty. Also New Frame House of eleven rooms, at Hawkins' Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 103 Smithfield street.

31. FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS Steamboat Office. Inquire at 31 Water street.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and Private Rooms, on Second and Third Floors of Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue. Also, Apollo Hall, size 60 by 40 feet, well lighted and finished in good style, with Ante-Rooms attached. Inquire of ROBINSON BROS., No. 78 Fourth avenue.

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STORE-ROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

25. FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY Warehouse, situate on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street. tf

23. FOR RENT—THE FOLLOWING large Rooms, at 23 Fifth avenue, either singly or together, viz:
Three Rooms, First Floor, over Oliver McClintock & Co's Carpet Warerooms: No. 1, a large and well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 70 by 16 feet. No. 2, a small Room, well lighted, back of No. 1, 18 by 16 feet. No. 3, an immense and splendidly lighted Room, back of No. 2, 115 by 46 feet.
Three Rooms, Second Floor—No. 1, a large well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 31 by 22 feet. No. 2, small Room, back of No. 1, 20 by 17 feet. No. 3, small Room, back of No. 2, 18 by 17 feet.
The three Rooms on second floor may be thrown into one Room. Possession given immediately.
Apply to OLIVER McCLINTOCK, W. L. McCLINTOCK and JAS. S. McCORD, Executors of Washington McClintock, deceased, 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

157. FOR RENT—DUQUESNE WAY LOT—Vacant Lot, 72 by 270 feet on Duquesne Way, below St. Clair street, now occupied as a metal yard. Inquire of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville, Pa., or 157 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

160. FOR RENT—OFFICES AND Lodging Rooms, at No. 160 Fourth avenue. The Rooms are spacious, well finished and suitable for these purposes. Inquire of R. B. CARNAHAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 160 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AT Brushton station, Pennsylvania Railroad, or can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. Inquire of EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works.

93. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 93 Water street. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, up stairs. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—ON FIFTH AVENUE, in First National Bank Building; one Room in Basement fronting Fifth avenue, one Room in Second Story fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW—HOUSE AND LOT—The large Lot corner Bluff and Marion streets, 107 by 100 feet, with two story Brick House, Stable, Carriage House and Wash House; very desirable location, with Large Yard, Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Can be divided into four Lots. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTHS

FOR SALE—FOUR ENGINES—ONE 12x20, one 7x20, one 7x16 and one 5x10. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS and Stable and Four Acres of Ground. Lot planted with fruit of all kinds, at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.
Also, 2 new Brick Houses, of 9 rooms, on Denison avenue, East Liberty.
Also, a House of 18 rooms, and 6 Lots on Rebecca street, Allegheny city.
Also, on the same street, 1 acre of Ground, suitable for manufacturing sites.
Also, a new Brick House of 6 rooms and good lot 23½x112, on same street.
Also, a Brick House of 8 rooms on Third avenue, Pittsburgh.
A Frame House of 11 rooms and 1 acre of Ground near Hawkins' Station, or can get 20 acres with the above house if desired.
12 Building Lots on Ridge street, Allegheny city.
All of the above can be bought cheap. Inquire of J. GRAZIER, No. 103 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW BRICK Dwelling, containing 8 Rooms, situate on Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward. This is one of the most complete Houses in the city, the location very desirable, being near horse cars. The House is finished in the most improved modern style, Hot and Cold Water, Gas, &c. Any one desiring a handsome Residence, should call and examine it. Possession given any time. We also have a large number of very handsome Dwelling Houses, Building Lots, and several very desirable Manufacturing Sites for sale. THOS. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE—HULTON STATION—A very handsome new Frame Dwelling House, situate a short distance from the Station of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, containing 10 Acres of Beautiful Ground. This property adjoins the property of Caleb Lee, Esq. Possession given at once. THOS. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Dwelling and Grounds of the late James W. Kennedy, 13 Parke street, Allegheny. The dwelling is a perfect home, containing 15 rooms and all the modern improvements, including gas, water, heater, &c. The grounds are tastefully graded, drained and terraced, and furnish a full supply of fruit for family use. For full particulars apply to Mrs. KENNEDY, on the premises, to S. D. SMITH, 122 Second street, or to S. B. McELROY, 54 Wood street.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT in full and cheap. Call on or address R. V. THOMAS, Photographer, Sharon, Pa.

FOR SALE—STOCK—15 SHARES of Stock Central Loan and Building Association. For further information apply to this office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, Tools and Machinery of the Hyams Meter Co., 240 Penn street, at private sale daily. A good chance for Tinners. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 13 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE—THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently offered to capitalists as a perfectly safe investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is a home investment, known to be secure beyond a doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and present the desirable qualities of absolute safety and liberal interest. For particulars inquire of J. R. McCUNE, Treasurer, at Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, February 5, 1872.
In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18, 1872, A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, Secretaries.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.
The Coupons and registered interest due February 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds (E. D.), and the Eight Per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.), of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, upon presentation and demand on and after that date. Free of Tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer, St. J. & D. C. R.R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, held this day for organization, George Black was elected President; James Gordon, Vice President, and Samuel McClurkan, Treasurer, for ensuing year.
D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, February 14, 1872.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the General Office, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
W. PHILLIPS, President.
W. A. TOMLINSON, Secretary. TTHS.

PITTSBURGH AND M'KEESPORT CAR COMPANY.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company will be held at the office of Craig Brothers, 129 Second avenue, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for officers for the ensuing year will take place.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

BANNER BAKING POWDER. The very best article for producing, in a few minutes, perfectly Light, Sweet, Nutritious and Delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Fancy and other Cakes Pastry and Puddings. PREPARED BY JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, PITTSBURGH.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR a share on the capital stock, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1872, to Stockholders of record, at the close of business this day. New England Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., No. 28 Milk street, Boston. All others at the office of the Treasurer, in Pittsburgh.
JOHN M. COOPER, Treasurer National Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1872.

DIVIDEND NO. 22—WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith, at the Office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.
February 13, 1872.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer.—The Regular Quarterly Dividend at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, on the Guaranteed Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after March 1st proximo. Stockholders registered on New York Books will be paid at Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange Place. The Transfer Books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen March 2d.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
Cleveland, O., February 12, 1872.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. My Own Manufacture. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. E. R. PUTNAM, 72 FIFTH AVENUE, 72. TTHS

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES W. DRAPE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES W. DRAPE retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand by the new firm.
JAMES W. DRAPE, ANDREW McCANDLESS.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves under the firm name of McCANDLESS, SON & CO., For the purpose of carrying on the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, at the old stand of James W. Drape & Co.
JAMES McCANDLESS, ANDREW McCANDLESS, JOHN S. McCONNELL.

IN RETIRING FROM THE LATE FIRM I take pleasure in thanking my numerous customers for their liberal support, and heartily recommend my successors to a continuance of the same.
JAMES W. DRAPE.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, in Beaver Falls, Pa., On Tuesday, February 27th, 1872, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., A DWELLING HOUSE, On Main street, containing eight Rooms, with Water in the House. Small Fruit and Grapes on the Lot. Also, One Store and Dwelling Combined, On Main street. Storeroom finished for Grocery Store. The Dwelling part contains three Rooms. Terms made known on day of sale.
J. L. B. DAWSON.

The Best in the World! Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers. Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard SCALES, OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES. Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES. SOUDER & McCLURG, GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREET.

J. & H. PHILLIPS, Manufacturers and Dealers in OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c. Green Shade Cloth a Specialty. Also, Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY. PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING. Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 193 LIBERTY ST., FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF Marbleized Mantels, Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors. HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke. COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns. CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal. STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS. Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call. JAMES OLD.

A
Vast amount of time and money is expended by parties who have not found out where T. TOBIAS'S GREAT CLOTHING STORE IS, and that all should remember. Let every
MAN
Cut this advertisement out, bring it to No. 13 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET, where it will be redeemed, paying $5 for it on a purchase of a full Suit, $2 50 on a Youths' Suit, and $1 on a pair of Pants. The young or old Business Man, who
EATS
Late suppers, can save in a few months money sufficient to purchase the FINE BUSINESS SUIT which Tobias is making a specialty, and gaining an envious reputation. His Stock of Youths' and Men's Clothing is Stylish and Splendid, Durable and Economical. Call and see them. These chilly evenings, sitting by
A HOT STOVE,
How pleasant the thought to know you are going to save $5 00 by presenting this Advertisement to T. TOBIAS, at his GREAT CLOTHING STORE, BIG No. 13 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

WIRE ROPE. SWAN HEMP & WIRE ROPE WORKS. G. B. & Co. L. BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at John W. Mason & Co.'s, 43 Broadway, New York.

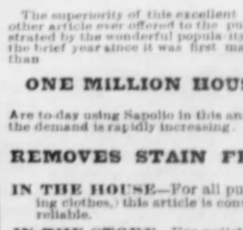
FOR RENT, ON APRIL 1st, TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached, Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to JOHN McDEVITT, No. 6 MARKET STREET. tf

TO LET, The Spacious and Well Lighted Lofts, NO. 94 WOOD STREET, Embracing Second, Third and Fourth Floors; entrance on Wood street. The best location in the city, and well adapted for any light Wholesale Business. Apply to HAINES & SHEIBLER, 94 WOOD STREET. tf

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH Rats, Mice, Roaches. If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Dilworth Brothers, 243 LIBERTY ST., ARE JUST RECEIVING 180 Barrels. H. & E. DOUBLE EXTRA SYRUP, 400 Barrels H. & E. FANCY SYRUP, THE FINEST GOODS IN MARKET. 327 bags strictly prime Coffee 480 bags Fancy Coffee, BOUGHT DURING THE RECENT DECLINE, AND WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES. They also Invite Attention to their PRIME ROASTED COFFEE, PUT UP IN THEIR NEW WRAPPERS AND WARRANTED TO GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

REMOVAL. ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., Have Removed to their New Building, Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St., OPPOSITE WOOD STREET, And offer an elegant new stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES, AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.



The superiority of this excellent Preparation over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated by the wonderful popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS Are to-day using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.
REMOVES STAIN FROM MARBLE.
IN THE HOUSE—For all purposes (except washing clothes,) this article is convenient, economical and reliable.
IN THE STORE—For polishing scales, measures, (tin, brass or copper,) knives, shears, &c.
IN THE SHOP—For cleaning, polishing and removing Gums, Oils, &c., from machinery and tools.
IN THE OFFICE of the surgeon, dentist, civil engineer, painter and engraver.
IN ALL PLACES where a cleansing and polishing agent, at once *effective, economical and harmless*, is required, our Sapolio will prove its *great superiority* over all other substances.
Sold at retail at all Grocery, Drug and Housefurnishing Stores. To the trade by JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, Corner Smithfield Street and Second Avenue. TTHStf

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND CARDS, Beautifully Printed from Copper Plate or Type. EXAMINE OUR SAMPLES, AT WOOD 75 STREET. Allan C. Bakewell and Co

Newspaper Advertising. A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be INSERTED ONE MONTH IN 37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers, FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS. Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to J. WEAVER & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. TTHS

TO ENGINEERS—FOR SALE, A FEW COPIES OF WALLACE'S PRACTICAL ENGINEER, Second edition, second enlargement, with some additional valuable Plates and information, to be had at greatly reduced prices, at No. 319 LIBERTY STREET. Inquire of S. DAVIDSON, Clerk.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

WHY did Colonel FORNEY resign? is the conundrum of Washington letter writers and the Philadelphia papers. The Colonel himself has furnished the answer. He resigned to clear his throat so that when he cried "Halt!" to the President he could make him hear. Well, we are all looking at you, Colonel—give the word.

IT may not be generally known that the report of the committee against the Code, which has been produced at no little labor and cost, has been unanimously approved by both branches of the Legislature at Harrisburg. And so we have heard the last of the Code at present, probably forever, and persons having the book are at liberty to burn it any moment.

IT is reported that Col. T. A. SCOTT and his friends have virtually withdrawn from the Union Pacific Road, although he is yet President of that Company. The interest that has succeeded to the management is understood to be the New York Central. The experience of the last two months with the snows of the mountains has seriously qualified the prospect of the road for all time to come. Meanwhile Col. SCOTT has been pushing his conquests in a more genial climate, looking to a continental crossing that will be liable to no extraordinary obstruction.

THE Washington *Chronicle*, which zealously supports the Administration if it is not an "organ" even, criticises sharply BANCROFT DAVIS for the preparation of the Alabama "case" for the Geneva arbitration. "We should be shamed," it says, "to go into court with a doubtful claim of consequential damages, which the ingenuity of those who haggle for them cannot reduce to figures." After laying the blame upon DAVIS, the Assistant Secretary of State, it asserts that he has "sacrificed the moral dignity of our position to make a great case and a large bill." This, taken in connection with the observation of the New York *Times*, the organ *par excellence*, that "somebody has blundered" in preparing the "case," may be described as somewhat significant. It may be remarked in this connection that in England the preparation of the "case" is ascribed to CALEB CUSHING, and is highly praised for the great ability shown in the performance.

OF COURSE there is a scramble for the old shoes of Col. FORNEY in the Collector's office. The position, although the Colonel cast it away in disgust, is coveted by a variety of individuals, and we are told that the Philadelphia Congressmen are trying to agree on some one. Among the applicants are W. B. ELLIOTT, J. PRICE WETHERILL, D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Dr. MARKS, E. HARPER JEFFRIES and MORTON McMICHAEL. It is probable that General CAMERON and Mr. HARMER will favor Mr. ELLIOTT or Dr. MARKS, while Mr. MYERS indorses D. P. SOUTHWORTH or HARPER JEFFRIES. Judge KELLEY refuses to be bothered about the matter. A Washington dispatch to the *Press* assures us that there is reason to believe that President GRANT, in appointing the new Collector, will be governed more by the advice of his personal friends among the merchants and business men of Philadelphia than by the politicians. His best friends advise him, if possible, to abstain from appointing the mere representative of any party or clique or faction, and especially keep outside the ring.

IN a recent essay on "Social Politics of Great Britain and Ireland," Professor KIRK, a profound and conscientious writer, says that in the east end of London alone there are upwards of seventy thousand persons who must "emigrate speedily or die." Of this number, he states, over twenty-five thousand are more or less skilled in engineer and ship-building occupations; adding, "they are not shepherds, nor are they ploughmen, nor will they ever be to any great extent one or the other. They are mechanics, and they will be so, go where they may." The author then proceeds to say that in the vast hives of industry in Lancashire "there are a greater number who must emigrate or die." The other day the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, referring to the importations of iron ore which England was making from Spain, wanted to know why, if she could do this, and export the product to this country with profit we—"with all the materials on the spot"—could not compete with her without levying a tariff on her goods? If the *Enquirer* will carefully study the significance of Professor KIRK's statistics on English labor, it will find its own question answered pretty conclusively, we fancy.

MESSRS. BRADLAUGH and ODGER would seem, after all, to be men of considerable greater political sagacity than people on this side of the Atlantic have generally credited them with possessing. We some time ago mentioned that the latter had withdrawn from association with the more radical of the English Republicans, and that he objected to any efforts to overthrow the monarchy during the reign of Queen VICTORIA. It now appears that a bitter quarrel is pending between BRADLAUGH and the General Council of the Internationals, who denounce him roundly as being merely a "pretended Republican egotist." It seems that he was lately in Paris, where he was the guest of EMILE DE GIRARDIN and other Frenchmen of moderate political views. This has given mortal offense to the French branch of the Association, which abuses him without stint for consorting with "Imperial packs;" while an English branch of the Order also charges him with apostatizing from Republican principles; since, it states, "had he been a genuine Republican he would have joined the association, knowing, as he does, that it is the only society in existence that can cope successfully with the enemies of labor." It is obvious that just at the present moment, while doubtless the undercurrent of Republican sentiment continues as strong as ever, the agrarians and those who have been clamoring for the immediate establishment of a Republic are losing ground on every hand.

A MINISTER'S FALL.

Intelligent Americans perhaps feel a more rational if not a more lively interest in the contemporary history of Germany than they feel in the contemporary history of any other European country, Great Britain not excepted. Apart from the increasing number and influence of our German population, to account for the existence of the sentiment referred to we need only mention the fact, that under the Constitution of the New Empire the problem of State Rights is fairly presented for solution, and still remains to be worked out to a satisfactory solution. Whether we regard the subject as forever settled or as still waiting for complete elucidation among ourselves, we cannot but watch with earnest interest the process going on in Germany. Then, the relations between religion and politics and the conflict between the Government and Ultramontane Popery, as for some time exhibited in the land of the Reformation, are subjects full of interest for every one capable of understanding the phenomena, or of seeing even a little below the surface of our American political and religious life. Such considerations are sufficient to justify what perhaps needs no apology—the relative frequency with which these foreign topics are referred to in these columns.

According to the almost unanimous voice of the German press on both sides of the Atlantic, one of the most important of recent events in Prussia, or even in the Empire, is the resignation of Cultus Minister VON MUEHLER. Some time ago announced by telegraph, it is only within the last few days that the details have been received necessary to a full appreciation of the fact. Many of our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the character of the fallen minister. Mr. MUEHLER was conservative reaction incarnate. The spirit of the entire Bench of English Bishops condensed, and purified from all modern tendencies and ideas, would seem to him a spirit of perilous and infidel innovation. Though originally a very able man and a learned jurist, he became in the course of time so penetrated with the traditions of Prussian bureaucracy and with the old LUTHERAN doctrine of church ascendancy in the State, that he literally abhorred all change as inevitable deterioration, and labored as minister of worship and education to exercise over the minds of men a degree of ecclesiastical or spiritual authority almost as absolute as that claimed by the Catholic Church. Indeed, in the days before the dogma of infallibility was declared, MUEHLER was strongly suspected to favor the Jesuits and their influence, and even after the rupture between the Government and the Ultramontanes, his language often seemed to indicate that he was simply carrying out the wishes of the higher powers, while his own sympathies were with the Jesuit party in its desire to reduce recalcitrant Catholics to obedience. In the exercise of his office over the Protestant population, he long ago made himself utterly ridiculous by the catechisms and hymns in which were inculcated what he deemed sound principles concerning passive obedience and the rejection of dangerous scientific novelties. One German journal asserts that MUEHLER had lost all genuine sympathy with the scientific spirit, and that in the selection of Professors for the Universities his main object was to find men of correct political and ecclesiastical views. In fact, he was sometimes rather indifferent to the other qualifications of the professors, if they were willing to take such salaries as enabled him to save a few hundred dollars. His notion appears to have been that the most effectual mode of securing efficiency and hard work, both from university professors and common school teachers, was to starve them. We mention the fact for the encouragement of some of our American friends of education and for the rebuke of others.

As MUEHLER was loyal without suspicion of taint, and was by his manners besides personally agreeable to the old Emperor, he held his position by a rather secure tenure. Since many years the Liberal opposition in the Prussian House of Representatives have every session made him the object of their persistent attacks, but without making much apparent impression on the citadel. BISMARCK has long wished to get rid of him as a clog upon his policy of reform, but even he was forced to tolerate a colleague whom the Emperor regarded with so much tenderness. At length, when MUEHLER found that change was unavoidable, and that either he or his system must yield to the spirit of the time, he resolved to sacrifice his principles rather than his office, and endeavored to effect a compromise with the Party of Progress. But naturally the House of Representatives, not believing that he was likely to carry out new measures with zeal and skill, passed a vote of want of confidence, and thus forced him to resign his ministry.

Wherever in Germany the influence of the minister was felt his resignation has caused great joy among liberal men of all parties. While doing justice to the good effects of the Prussian system of education as administered on the principles of MUEHLER, the well informed editor of the *Freiheits-Freund* says that it "imposed upon the people the yoke of a spiritual tyranny which became intolerable in proportion to the advance of culture and consequent self-consciousness or individuality among the masses. No one might object, when the Prussian State made education compulsory. But when, at the same time, the State undertook to conduct the education of youth in accordance with churchly ordinances * * or when the teachings of a particular confession are made the foundation of popular education, then the people have the right to protect themselves against such encroachments by the State upon individual freedom of faith and conscience."

These words undoubtedly express the prevalent conviction of Protestant Germany to-day, a conviction which has driven VON MUEHLER from his post. Progress in liberal ideas is announced by the event, which is significant and interesting to us for still another reason. It is fully expected that the Prussian government will still more earnestly than hitherto extend protection and aid to those churches calling themselves Old Catholic, which reject the pretensions of the Vatican Council, and that thus a fresh impulse will be given to the movement which promises to deliver Germany from the influence of Jesuitry and Ultramontanism.

PERSONAL.

Arrangements are being consumated for the speedy completion and dedication of the National Monument to President Lincoln. All that still remains is to put the different pieces of statuary in place. It is said that Hon. Wm. Seward will probably be selected as the orator to pronounce the eulogy upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument.

Patrick Gilmore, of Boston Peace Jubilee notoriety, is an Irishman by birth, and enlisted when a boy in the British army, where he obtained his musical and the principal portion of his other education. While his regiment was stationed in Canada he came to the conclusion that he had played "God Save the Queen" long enough, so he crossed over to Buffalo, N. Y., without asking permission of the British authorities. He afterward visited Boston, which city he has since made his home, where he formed a brass band and projected a series of cheap and popular promenade concerts, from which he doubtless conceived the idea of his monster musical peace jubilee.

Peter Cartwright, the venerable and famous Methodist itinerant, is lying at the point of death at his home in Illinois. He is eighty-seven years of age, and has been sixty-eight years in the ministry. With the single exception of Henry Boehm, he is the oldest minister of the Methodist connection in this country.

When the news of the recent attack made by Trice, the sleeping car conductor, on Gen. D. H. Maury, reached the ears of the Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, they ordered him to be discharged in a trice. This looks like an invitation to Jefferson Davis to travel over that route again.

One of the daughters of Karl Marx, the chief of the International, was recently married to Citizen Lemoussu, the gentlemen who was charged to pillage the Paris churches under the Commune.

The alarming illness of George Sand, at her country house at Nahant, where she has chiefly lived for twenty years past, should prepare us for her death at any time. She is nearly sixty-eight years old, and, though in vigorous health till lately, now lies ill in her villa, sustained only by coffee and such stimulants. The Emperor of Brazil has asked permission to visit her, and no doubt her death would be more deeply felt in France than that of a dozen statesmen.

The famous French artist, Gustave Dore, is described as a man some thirty-five or seven years of age, who looks younger even than that. His physique is fine, a massive chest both in breadth and depth, and a noble head with a wealth of dark hair falling low upon his brow. His bearing is as simple as that of a child. He is interested in America, speaks with warmth of our artist, Church, has grand ideas of our scenery, and proposes to visit us soon. He refuses to come to America professionally, as he has been invited to do, because he will not consent to make sketches of American landscape as illustrations, unless permitted to make as many as he deems best. Instead of five hundred, the number suggested, he thinks thousands would be required to give an idea of its beauty and grandeur.

The bravest man in the United States resides in Annapolis, and his name is Simon Miller. He has recently brought suit against his mother-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault are coming to the United States next August with an eight months engagement. It is to be hoped they may visit Pittsburgh.

THE Common Council of Cleveland has lately taken a step we should like to see imitated in Pittsburgh. It has passed an ordinance which prohibits the sale and display of indecent publications, for the reason that they are "injurious and annoying, as well as dangerous, offensive and unhealthy to the good morals of our citizens, and especially the younger portion thereof." This action of the Cleveland city fathers is worthy of all praise. Our city is also flooded with a similar sort of contaminating publications, made further attractive by seductive illustrations, which find a considerable circulation among the young of both sexes, carrying with them wherever they go a pestilence as fatal to morals as the miasma of a swamp is fatal to physical health. Their breath is poison, and their touch is death. It is to be hoped the public guardians of our city will turn their attention to the subject at an early date. Such publications ought not to be allowed to enter into any decent community, much less into any Christian city.

THE opinion of General Hazen that something ought to be done by Congress for the protection of the buffaloes, and to prevent the needless killing of these animals, is also shared by another army officer of high rank, Colonel Brackett, who states that General Hazen's observations are strictly true, and that there is as much honor and danger in killing a Texas steer as there is in killing a buffalo. All the reports about fine sport and good shooting are, he says, mere gammon. It would be equally as good sport, and equally as dangerous, to ride into a herd of tame cattle and commence shooting indiscriminately. The wholesale butchery of buffaloes upon the plains is as needless as it is cruel. Hundreds and hundreds of them have been killed in the most wanton manner, or for their tongues alone. It is probable these representations may induce Congress to give some attention to the matter.

THE attention of the glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh is invited to the consideration of a revolution in glass making which has lately taken place in Finland. Glass has been successfully made from a granite called cupakivi, found there; the composition of which, upon analysis, was found to contain silica, 74 per cent.; feldspar, 15; oxide of iron, 3; lime, 1; alkalies, with traces of magnesia, 9; and this approaching the requirements for the making of glass, an experiment followed in which 500 parts of granite and 200 parts of limestone were melted together. A white glass resulted. The second experiment was with 500 parts of granite, 150 of lime and 75 of soda. This produced a more fusible, but a harder glass.

Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment of many new postoffices throughout the country, the Postoffice Department finds it necessary, in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, to request of the public that in all cases the name of the county, as well as the postoffice and State, be superscribed upon letters, circulars, newspapers, and other matter to be forwarded by mail. The Postmaster General has therefore issued a circular embodying the above request.

The criminal indictment of the Governor of Texas for fraud by the United States Grand Jury, may be said to be the result of the Republican party, because it was carried out under the direction of the United States Judge, and the jury was composed of seventeen Republicans and only three Democrats.

THE AMERICAN "CASE."

English Opinion as Stated by Thomas Hughes, M. P.—The London "Times" on American Ability and English Want of It.

Perhaps the most forcible, as well as temperate English statement, which has thus far appeared concerning the demand which the "case of the United States" makes for inferential damages in the matter of the Alabama claims, is published in the New York *Tribune*, of Tuesday, in the shape of a letter from that fast and firm friend of the American people and their institutions, Thomas Hughes, M. P., recitative of the reasons why the British people have been startled and astonished out of their equanimity by the shape affairs have lately taken.

Mr. Hughes declares that a settlement on the basis of Mr. Sumner's speech is simply impossible; and he reminds the people of the United States that long before the negotiations of the Commission begun, it was generally admitted on their side that the question was not so much one of pecuniary damage as of outraged sentiment, and that an admission of regret by England for the escape of the Alabama would do more than any payment toward bringing about a healthier state of feeling and an amicable settlement of the various points at issue. He commends the United States Government for claiming the full amount of damages arising from the actual destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the Alabama and her colleagues; and this, he states, was the general feeling of his countrymen at the time immediately preceding the appointment of the Commission, and the general understanding concerning the moral basis of the proposed negotiations.

Mr. Hughes then points out that the enacting part of the treaty itself simply declares that the contracting parties agree that the claims "growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels"—those, namely, which had escaped from British ports—"shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration." There, the writer argues, the matter ends; and he proceeds to contend that there is not, in the whole treaty, a single word to show that any other claims than those for direct losses are to be referred to the arbitrators; but that, on the contrary, so much of Article XI of the treaty as states that the United States will endeavor to show that Great Britain failed to perform the duties demanded of her as a friendly power, "both general and specifically as to each of the cruisers, and that such failure involved the liability to remunerate the United States for losses thus inflicted"—that is to say by the cruisers—is itself tantamount to a waiver of any claims for constructive damages.

Relative to that portion of the protocol of the Conference which states that "in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made," Mr. Hughes argues that if words have any meaning it also amounts to a specific waiver of indirect damages, for the reason that the treaty which followed the protocol was an "amicable settlement," notwithstanding that such settlement is not final until the award is made. Only in the event of no award being made, he contends, will our Government be justified in reviving the original questions.

With reference to the opinion that the arbitrators will probably refuse to entertain the claims for consequential damages, Mr. Hughes thinks that England cannot afford to risk it. The reference, he points out, is practically to three persons, none of whom speak the English language, one of whom is known to be a very ardent Republican, and is stated to have expressed strong views upon the case already. If Great Britain allows the issues raised by the United States to go before the Arbitrators, she puts it in their power to fine her in almost any amount. Mr. Hughes does not think any government could consent to this, and is quite sure that ours would not.

In the absence, therefore, of any assurance from the government of the United States that the constructive claims shall not be opened before the tribunal, he concludes that the only course left open for England to pursue is to interpose a preliminary objection to this part of the case, on the ground that she never consented to the reference of these issues to the tribunal, in proof of which there are the protocol and the treaty themselves to show. If the arbitrators were the Judges of our Supreme Court, Mr. Hughes states that he should be well content to let the whole case go before them without protest; but neither himself nor his countrymen can consent to run such a risk in the case of the Geneva tribunal. The letter of Mr. Hughes is, of course, written from a thoroughly English standpoint; but it is cool, clear and dispassionate, and we are quite sure that the people of this country will heartily echo his wish that "time, the great solver, may help both nations through the difficulty, and that neither side may be hounded back by anonymous writers or reckless public men, into the dreary swamp and desert from which we have so recently escaped."

GREAT BRITAIN EMBARRASSED.

Astonished at the Care Bestowed on the American Case—Why England Will not Go Before the Arbitrators—No Confidence in Sir Roundell Palmer.

[From the London Times, January 26.]

It is vain to conceal from ourselves that *Great Britain is placed in a very embarrassing position* by the construction of the Washington treaty which the United States government appears to have adopted. We are now informed by our contemporary, the New York *World*, that before the American case was finally drafted in the Department of State, it was sent to eminent publicists throughout the country for suggestions and emendations. This fact alone negatives the supposition, otherwise incredible, that a document of such vast importance was prepared without full deliberation, and we are bound to suppose that, in the opinion of the United States government, all the points embodied in it are within the jurisdiction of the arbitrators. On the other hand, we are equally bound to disavow this assumption on the part of this country. No doubt it was from an honorable desire to avoid every topic of difference which could possibly be avoided that Lord Ripon and his colleagues failed to insist on an explicit definition of "the claims generally known as the Alabama claims," notwithstanding that Great Britain, and Great Britain alone, was liable to suffer by any vagueness in this essential article. The protocol of May 4, 1871, however, coupled with the provisions of subsequent articles, directing that each vessel shall be the subject of a separate inquiry, is sufficient to show that claims for indirect losses were not contemplated in laying down the basis of arbitration. Whether claims for indirect losses are admissable in respect of all the vessels comprised in the American list is a question left open by the treaty, and therefore properly cognizable by the arbitrators, who are also perfectly competent to decide on the relevance of the presumptive argument against Great Britain. But it is not so evident, nor are we prepared to admit, that it is a question for the arbitrators at all whether Great Britain is responsible in damages for the general war expenses incurred by the United States after the battle of Gettysburg. It is certain that, had the intention to press such a demand been understood on both sides at Washington, *it would have brought the conference to an abrupt conclusion*. Not only would it have been impossible for Great Britain to place on record the expression of regret to which the United States naturally attached so much weight, and to acquiesce in the retrospective application of the new rules; not only must our commissioners have insisted on the right to plead a set-off on account of the Fenian raids and other national injuries, instead of referring the Alabama claims to arbitration by themselves, but it would have been their duty to suspend all further negotiations till a distinct waiver of indirect losses should have been obtained. If it be asked why, nevertheless, the arbitrators should not be invited to decide on their admissability, the answer is conclusive. Were the judgment of the arbitrators subject to no express limitation of any other kind, it might not be palpably unfair; though it would still be inexpedient, to leave the measure of liability absolutely indefinite. As it is, the agreement of arbitration is entirely one-sided. No matter how unreasonable arbitrators may consider it to judge our conduct ten years ago by rules framed last year, their award must be governed by those rules, and they are not allowed to consult their own sense of justice. How, then, can it be argued that in estimating the damages, if any, to be paid, they should be relieved of all obligation to follow legal principles common to both the litigant nations, *and invested with a discretionary power to impose on Great Britain a penalty as great as victorious Germany exacted from prostrate France?*

It will be for Her Majesty's government to consider this matter with a care proportioned to its importance before the meeting of Parliament. The public has a right to know whether the American interpretation of the treaty is to be firmly repudiated as inconsistent with the understanding upon which the proposal of arbitration was made, or whether, like the many issues of fact and law raised in the printed cases, it is to be treated as a question for the arbitrators. In the meantime we trust that no effort will be spared to make the British counter-case not merely a crushing forensic reply, but a state paper worthy of this country. It is lamentable to confess that while no other nation is so rich in the combination of literary with political and legal ability, no other is so negligent of form in public documents, not even excluding those in which form as is necessary to effect as substance. The slovenliness of Queen's speeches is, of course, proverbial, but Englishmen are tolerant of them from long familiarity, and never think of measuring either the scholarship or statesmanship of the Cabinet by the loose official style in which its policy for the year is announced. With dispatches and other papers designed to be read by foreign governments and nations it is far otherwise. There powerful and lucid statement is of the highest value, and English diplomacy would assuredly have been more influential of late had Lord Palmerston's successors been masters of as vigorous a style as himself. The curtness and meagerness of Lord Russell's notes to Mr. Adams helped to embitter the early stages of the Alabama dispute; the want of precise expression in the Washington treaty may perpetuate the very difficulties which it was to have extinguished. Whatever be the faults of the American case, and they are neither few nor slight, no one can deny that *it possesses the virtues of clearness and concentration in no ordinary degree*, being only diffuse where the object is to prejudice the issue by dragging in extraneous considerations. In this last respect the British case may be favorably compared with it, being encumbered with no gratuitous aspersions on the United States government, but in arrangement, and what publishers call "readabieness," it leaves much to be desired. Now, it is no disparagement of the confidence reposed in the arbitrators to suppose that it will be of advantage to lay our argument before them in the weightiest and tersest form of which it admits. Three of them are represented to be very imperfectly acquainted, to say the least, with the English language, and the American case is said to have been already printed in French and Portuguese. We cannot doubt that similar translations of the English case and reply will be executed, but this will be of little avail unless the originals are as perfect as they can be made, both from a legal and from a literary point of view. Nor is this all which may fairly be expected from her Majesty's government where national interests of such magnitude are at stake. The Washington treaty provides that "each of the high contracting parties shall name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration." This agent is, within two months after the delivery of the counter case, to put in a statement of the points and evidence on which this Government means to rely, and to furnish such elucidations of them, orally or in writing, as the arbitrators may require. Sir Roundell Palmer has accordingly been named agent for Great Britain, while Mr. Evarts, the eminent American jurist, who has just left London, is engaged in a like capacity for the United States. Few will dispute the pre-eminent qualifications of Sir Roundell Palmer for the service thus assigned to him, and if he were no less free than Mr. Evarts to employ his whole time for the next few months in getting up his brief, instead of having the largest practice at the bar, with the addition of Parliamentary work, we should feel that the cause of her Majesty's government was quite safe in his hands. Without pretending to know what arrangements may have been made by the government with this view, we think it right to point out that *not even the singular capacity of Sir Roundell Palmer can possibly countervail the disadvantages at which Great Britain will be inevitably placed if her advocate goes to Geneva so grievously handicapped.* It is not enough to have a good answer, legal and moral, to all the charges which appear to us material. The American case warns us that Great Britain will be called upon to meet charges which appear to us entirely wide of the issues, but which may not appear so to a mixed tribunal of lawyers and diplomatists with powers very loosely defined, and it behooves the government to overlook nothing which can strengthen its defence and secure a righteous award.

The American Case Compiled With Boldness and Ingenuity—The Line of Argument Supported by a Host of English Authorities.

[From the London Morning Post, January 27.]

Stated concisely, the gist of the argument advanced on the part of the United States is that the law of nations is part of the common law of England; that the recommendations made by the royal commission appointed to report on the neutrality laws were made with the view of bringing the municipal law "into full conformity with the international obligations of England;" that the new Foreign Enlistment act passed in 1870 was a few months after it was passed declared by Sir R. Phillimore, in the case of the "International," to have been drawn so as to enable the country—that is to say, the Executive—more easily to fulfill its international obligations; the inference from all which being that, as the municipal law is simply declaratory of the law of nations, the tribunal may look, and ought to look, at an English statute passed at the outbreak of the recent war between France and Germany, in order to ascertain what were the neutral obligations imposed upon Great Britain during the American civil war of 1861-65. *It must be confessed this line of argument is bold and ingenious, and reflects no little credit on those who compiled the American case;* and it must also be admitted that the contention is apparently supported by a host of authorities exclusively English. Mansfield, Harkwicke, Holt, Talbot, Tenterden and Blackstone are in turn called to witness that the law of nations is part of the common law of England, and a dictum of Lord Stowell is cited to show that while an act of Parliament may affirm the law of nations it cannot contradict it or disaffirm it so as to prejudice a foreign state. Inasmuch, therefore as the Foreign Enlistment act of 1871 was intended to enable the British government to discharge obligations already recognized by international law and ergo by the common law of the realm, that statute may be used, as far as it goes, for the purpose of defining the neutral duties of Great Britain, without prejudice, however, to still further duties being shown to flow from the general canons of international law.

Whence these Tears.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Ever since the American public heard, with much surprise, of the English exasperation about the Geneva Conference and its possible results, our people have been trying to find out what it all meant. Brother Jonathan is affected by the first explanation, that it is because we claim "consequential damages," much as the judge was when a widow under cross-examination explained that she broke down and began to sob because she "lost the best husband that ever a woman had, t-twenty years ago, and could not restrain her feelings any longer." If John Bull has been hearing about these damages ever since 1868, when Mr. Sumner and Mr. Cobden first reminded him that a bill would be sent in, he ought to be able to bear the mention of them now, in a lawyer's brief, without going into a hysterical passion. There must be something more than merely this claim, which is put forward incidentally, and which the arbitrators can throw out at once, and will if it is so absurd as Mr. Gladstone alleges. * * * They not only find the treaty a more severe application of international law than England is as yet prepared to accept; but their own past record is brought up before them in the "case," with a firm and fatal directness which savors more of the court of justice than of the diplomatic council chamber, evidence, argument and appeal combined; and it has much the effect, among diplomatic generalities and English platitudes and traditions, that a small but active bomb shell would have in a basket full of foot balls. And much of the English outcry, as has been suggested, has been for the purpose of putting out or turning off the fuse of this Yankee bomb-shell, before it explodes and scatters arbitration to the four winds.

Nothing to Raise a Fuss About.

[From the Boston Post.]

The text of the American "case," which was framed with great skill and collaborated with care by men distinguished for their knowledge of the priciples and practices of international law, covers no such monstrous claims as might be inferred from the boisterous denunciations of the English press. * * * The treaty lays down certain rules for the guidance of the arbitrators, and they cannot go behind them. They have nothing to do even with the reason of those rules, but only with their authority. That is final, and in that respect as well as some others the Court of Arbitration is a quasi-judicial body. Whatever portion of the "case" which we present may fail to come within the limitation of those established rules cannot be considered by the court; and that is all there is to it.

The American Case Approved by the Counsel.

A Washington correspondent has been permitted to make the following extracts of letters received five or six weeks ago by the Secretary of State:

"WASHINGTON, January 3, 1872.—SIR: I have noted in some of the public journals, with extreme disgust, allegations that the 'case' of the United States, prepared for presentation to the tribunal of abitration organized under the treaty of Washington, is unsatisfactory in itself, or in the view of the counsel for the government. * * * * *

"But there is, in my judgment, no cause whatever to find fault with the 'case' as prepared by Mr. Davis. On the contrary, it is, in my opinion, a most able, thorough, complete, learned and effective exposition of the claims of the United States against Great Britain referred to the tribunal of arbitration, worthy, in all respects, of the object, and honorable alike to its immediate author, to the department and to the government. I have uniformly expressed this opinion on all occasions and to all persons where the subject came in question.

"It is the more incumbent on me to say this, seeing that, although not consulted as to the conception and plan of the 'case,' or the line of topics to be discussed, but it was submitted to me partly in the original manuscript and partly in the proof sheets; such modifications of, or additions to the work, as it occurred to me to suggest, were made, and it received, as a whole, my hearty approbation prior to its transmission to Geneva.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
"C. CUSHING.

"Hon. Hamilton Fish, &c."

[Extract.]

"NEW YORK, December 25, 1871.—*My Dear Sir:* I am much obliged to you for your kindness in bringing to my attention the 'rumor' respecting supposed expressins on my part of dissatisfaction with the 'case' of the government, as submitted to the tribunal at Geneva, and which you speak of in your letter of 22d instant, as being current in Washington.

"I have never expressed to * * * or to any one else any dissatisfaction with the 'case' of the United States, as prepared and submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration. If I had found any reason to think it inadequate or faulty in any respect, it would have been my duty to have made any criticisms upon it that seemed to me useful, to yourself and my colleagues, and I should have done so. In such case, I should have thought it either suitable or useful to express or intimate any disapproval of it to others. But my examination of the 'case' satisfied me of its ability and completeness, and have so expressed myself, spontaneously and emphatically, to you and to my colleagues. * * * *

"I am, yours very truly,
"WILLIAM M. EVARTS."

IN its weekly review of the anthracite coal trade in the Schuylkill region the last number of the *Miner's Journal* says that everybody seems to be preparing to work to the best advantage and as cheap as possible this year, without incurring any extra expenses if possible, knowing that the price of coal will rule low, even if those traitors to home labor and industry should fail in their treasonable efforts to destroy this traffic. If they should succeed in checking home production the effect on the coal trade would be lamentable indeed. It would be worse than in 1861, when prices were so low that the wages paid to miners and laborers were not sufficient to secure proper food to enable them to do a day's work.

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

Another Letter From Professor Agassiz.

The Hassler expedition is quietly progressing—its famous body of savans continuing busily engaged in studying the marvels of Father Ocean. The latest letter from the expedition is from Professor Agassiz himself, who writes from Pernambuco to Professor Pierce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey. The results of the deep sea dredging made off the Barbadoes would seem somewhat to favor the conclusions drawn from the results of similar dredgings made in the Atlantic and Mediterranean by Dr. Carpenter and other scientists two or three years ago, who asserted that we were living in a "cretaceous" period, which was popularly supposed to be long past. Agassiz found alive in his nets at the bottom of the sea off Barbadoes a number of species supposed to have been for ages extinct, and now existing only as fossils. The great naturalist, however, does not agree with Dr. Carpenter in his "cretaceous" views. He says: "But there is nothing in all this which warrants the conclusion that any of the animals now living are lineal descendants of those of earliest ages. Nor does this similarity, to those of earlier periods, justify the statement that the cretaceous formation is still extant. It would be just as true to nature to say that the tertiaries are contained in the tropics, on account of the similarity of the miocene mammalia and those of the torrid zone." While the phraseology of the letter is perhaps too scientific to render it particularly interesting to the general reader, those who take an interest in theological and biological science will find it admirably worthy of perusal.

Mr. Henry Faxon, of Quincy, Massachusetts, offers to donate five thousand dollars to the town, for distribution among the poor and suffering residents, if a temperance board of town officers is elected.

All the Year Round.

And in all parts of the world, the elements of disease are present in the air, the soil and the water, in a greater or less degree, and therefore the *Great Vegetable Antidote* to these invisible enemies of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is invaluable as a household medicine at all seasons and in every latitude. At no period of the year is a regulating and corrective medicine more needed than toward the close of winter, when the sun and rain are beginning to break up the winter blockade, and from the softening soil arises that terrible miasma, which weighs like an incubus upon the vital machinery, and depresses the animal spirts. It is then that the seeds of intermittent and remittent fevers, of rheumatism and rheumatic gout, of obstinate stomach complaints, of disorders of the liver and bowels, and a whole host of pulmonary and nervous complaints are sown.

The best, the surest way to prevent this disastrous *seeding* is to invigorate and refresh the system with a course of the bitters. If this precaution be taken *now*, there will be no danger of the miasmatic germs taking root in the fluids and tissues of the body, and bringing forth terrible fruit in the spring. Now is the time for prevention. Remember that vigor is the only safeguard against the virus of the disease, and that Hostetter's bitters is the purest, the safest, the most powerful and perfect invigorant ever administered, either as protective medicine or a remedy. A change of season approaches which almost always proves more or less disastrous to persons of a week nervous organization. Brace up at once with the leading tonic of the age. Purge from the blood all morbid matter, strengthen the nerves and regulate and purify the secretions with the Vegetable Elixir, which combines the juices of the finest medicinal roots, herbs and barks, with the most wholesome of all diffusive stimulants.

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JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.
Tb

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D., 1871, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of THOMAS F. GRUBBS, Of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 4TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
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GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To those who could not be waited on within the last few days (on account of the great crowds), there will be on the Counters to-day, (Wednesday, 14th February), and during this week, some Extra Good Bargains, to which Special Attention is called,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Winter Goods.

Before getting in our Spring Stock we will close out Odd Lots of Goods, in every department, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Secure Your Muslins Now!

We are still selling Muslins and all Domestic Goods at old prices, though the present market value is still advancing.

Gloves, Hosiery and Small Wares,

Of Every Kind, at Very Lowest Prices.

SPLENDID VALUE

AND VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Black and Colored Silks.

ALSO OF

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

Suitable for the Present Season.

SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.

ONE PRICE.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,

(MASONIC HALL BUILDING.)

Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Public notice is hereby given that the firm of H. BOHLER & CO., Composed of H. BOHLER and W. W. PATRICK, has this day been dissolved.
W. W. PATRICK.
February 12, 1872. Ttd

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY was dissolved by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1872. The business of the firm will be settled by its successors, FAHNESTOCK & MURRAY.
J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm I cordially recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY.
THOMAS BIRNEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm of

FAHNESTOCK & MURRAY,

AND WILL CONTINUE THE

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Business,

At the old stand, 56 WOOD STREET, and would solicit the patronage of the friends and customers of the old firm.
J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
A. S. MURRAY.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1872.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between WM. H. EVERSON, BARCLAY PRESTON and C. L. GRAFF, under the style of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, BARCLAY PRESTON having disposed of his interest therein to the new firm of EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM. The accounts of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO., will be settled at the office of the new firm.
W. H. EVERSON,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
C. L. GRAFF.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE FIRM I cordially recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm of Everson, Preston & Co.
BARCLAY PRESTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm name of EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM, for the Manufacture of SHEET, PLATE AND BAR IRON of all kinds, at THE PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS, Second avenue, Pittsburgh.
W. H. & J. Q. EVERSON,
C. L. GRAFF,
D. S. & E. A. MACRUM.
February 8, 1872.

THE FIRM OF

J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.

Was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1872, by the withdrawal of LOUIS ENGLERT. A. C. McCALLAM, JR., was admitted a Partner, to date from January 1st, 1872. The name of the firm will remain as heretofore, will continue the PLATE, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE BUSINESS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so freely bestowed.
J. J. GILLESPIE,
A. S. WALL,
A. S. GILLESPIE,
A. C. McCALLAM, JR.
tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. McCORD, JAS. S. McCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent. January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.
D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by

D. F. AGNEW,

PENN BOILER WORKS,

tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, F. G. SHEIBLER, } General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

UPHOLSTERS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MATTRESSES, COMFORTS,

BLANKETS,

And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES

AND

Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.

55 MARKET STREET.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RE-CLEANED CLOVER SEED;
500 bushels choice Timothy Seed;
450 barrels extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Ohio Lard;
60 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.
HENRY REA, JR.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

White Bed Quilts.

Striped and Fancy Honey Comb Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
White Blankets, in good order.
Calico and Delaine Comforts.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Talbet Shawls.
Plaid and Striped Woolen Shawls.

ALL GRADES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

At 37½, 44 and 50c, Pure Mohair Black Lustres, worth a great deal more.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, Colored Alpaca Poplins, extra good bargain.
At 25c, Bookfold Poplin Plaids, worth 37½c.
At 50c, Brown Corded Velveteens, for boy's suits.
At 60c, Japanese Silks, a large lot, good styles.
At $1 50, Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.
All kinds of FLANNELS, CASSIMERES and FANCY DRESS GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Retail Stores.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

Largest Stock.

BEST GOODS.

OPENED TO-DAY A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' MUSLIN

UNDERGARMENTS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, TOILET SACQUES,
BRIDAL SETS &C.

We make a Specialty of this line of Goods, and sell them at

Very Popular Prices.

LADIES' SILK SCARFS—New Styles Just Received.
NECK RIBBONS, all Shades.
ROMAN RIBBONS, in New Combination of Colors.
BLACK GUIPURE AND ENGLISH THREAD LACES, Narrow to Flouncing Widths.
GUIPURE AND THREAD BERTHAS.
BLACK AND COLORED FRINGES AND GIMPS.
HARRIS AND ALEXANDRE KIDS.
1, 2, 3 and 4 BUTTON WHITE OPERA KIDS.

All goods at LOWEST PRICES. Please remember the place,

RETAIL, 197 and 199 PENN AVE.

WHOLESALE,

77 and 79 Market St.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Wylie Avenue Savings Bank,

NO. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,

(CORNER ELM STREET.)

CAPITAL STOCK......................$200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Six per cent. paid on time deposits.
Collections made on all accessable points.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.
WM. B. HAYS, President,
E. P. JONES, Vice President,
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Capital, - $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

DEPOSITS IN SUMS OF $1 00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT DICKSON,	JACOB AHL,
JAMES M. TAYLOR,	WM. CRAWFORD, JR.,
WM. B. BRICKELL,	CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG
WM. SMITH,	WM. J. FRIDAY,
JAMES TAYLOR,	M. GRAVER,
P. KANE,	C. VAN BUREN,
	H. GERWIG.

ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GREER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY..................President.
W. VANKIRK..................Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.............Cashier.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.
MTHSP

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Engine and Pump Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, 3 o'clock P. M., February 20th, for the Construction and Erection of ENGINE AND PUMP for the Allegheny Water Works. Bidders will state at what price the Work will be done per pound, or so much in the aggregate for the work complete.

Plans can be seen and Specifications had at the Office of WM. PAUL, JR., Superintendent of Water Works.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
W. M. PORTER, Controller.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.

(INCORPORATED.)

Importers and Jobbers of Teas,

No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLS

BAGALEY YOUNG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)

Patent Semi-Steel

AND

Cast Iron Chill Rolls,

Sand Rolls and Pinions,

Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates.
Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.

PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS,

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ROOFS

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Iron Roof Frames,

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON

Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

MANUFACTURES

Corrugated Iron

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips

MANUFACTURERS OF

Merchant Iron,

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein

BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit b machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

WAGON HARDWARE,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,

Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Rolling Mill Castings,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS

AND

WINDOW HEADS.

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN DESIRED. ROLLS TURNED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS.

Pittsburgh Novelty Works

FOUNDED A. D., 1833.

MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,

Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES,

Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.,
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.

THE UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLS WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH

Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

PORTER, BELL & CO.,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives

FOR

Narrow Gauge Railroads,

Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.
Office 98 Water street.
Works corner Fiftieth street and A. V. R. R.

NATIONAL

Locomotive and Machine Works.

Smith, Dawson & Baily,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOCOMOTIVES,

Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders

OFFICE:

No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President .... DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT
ROBERT JAMISON, HARTLEY HOWARD,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
DANIEL EUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN,
DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TThs

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, February 14th, 1872.

The money market is more plentifully furnished with currency than it has been for some days past, and the present interest rates for loans and discounts are a little easier than when last reported. The demand for credits is freely responded to by banks and private lenders on good security. In general trade circles there is considerable more activity than of late, but heretofore business has not unusually been very lively during the first month of the year, prior to the opening of the spring trade.

Two important criticisms have been made from the beginning of this Administration upon the management of the public debt, and both are proving in favor with the people. The first is in its bond purchases the Government ought to prefer interest bearing obligations, and should withdraw them in preference to the non-interest bearing, and that we should buy up those bonds having the highest rate of interest. Both these have been embodied by Mr. Boutwell in his policy and they are not only popular but in accordance with strict economy. He has been urged, and the law allows it, to buy up Ten-forties instead of Five-twenties, but the Secretary has wisely refused to do so. Although the latter have advanced above par in gold, he has preferred to diminish his purchases and await results.

The Treasurer receives bids for two million Five-twenties to-day.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅛	115	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅛	112	112⅛
10-40s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
New 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Currency 6s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114⅛

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 14, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110¾	110¾	110⅝	110¾
Canton	.....	78⅞	.....	79	.....	.....
West'n Union Tel	71⅛	71	.....	71	70⅞	70⅞
Quicksilver	.....	31¼	.....	31¾	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	58½	58⅞	58½	58⅜	58⅛	58⅞
Adams Express	.....	92⅜	.....	92¾	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Ex	.....	64½	.....	64	.....	.....
American Express	.....	64	.....	64⅛	.....	.....
United States Ex	.....	64	.....	64	.....	.....
New York Central	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅞
N. Y. Central scrip	93⅝	93	93⅝	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Erie	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛	31⅛
Reading	114	113⅞	113⅜	113½	113½	113½
Michigan Central	.....	118¼	.....	118½	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	90¾	90⅞	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91
Illinois Central	.....	132	.....	133	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	92	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	91⅞
Chicago & North'n	74⅛	74⅜	74⅛	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
Do. preferred	90⅜	.....	90⅛	90⅜	90⅜	90⅛
Rock Island	111⅞	111⅜	111⅞	111⅛	111⅜	111½
St. Paul	55⅞	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅞
Do. preferred	75⅞	75¾	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞
Wabash	76⅛	76	.....	76⅛	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	86½	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	97⅜	98	98	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Ohio and Miss'pi	45⅛	45	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
Chicago and Alton	.....	121	.....	121	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	124	.....	124	.....	.....
Boston, H'ford & E	.....	4½	.....	4⅛	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	113	.....	113¼	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	110⅜	.....	110⅞	.....	.....
Union Pacific	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34½	33⅞

			2:15 P.M.		
Tennessee State bonds	.....	.....	65⅛	.....	.....
Do. new	.....	.....	65⅛	.....	.....
South Carolina, July	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
South Carolina, April	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
Missouri sixes	.....	.....	94	.....	.....

—Resolutions have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature declaring valid all State bonds of South Carolina included in the Treasurer's report of October 31, 1871, and pledging anew the faith and credit of the State for their redemption, prohibiting any further issue of bonds for any purpose whatever, unless sanctioned by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State, and to adjust and liquidate all loans heretofore effected for the State by the financial agent in New York. A bill has passed in the Senate, and is pending in the House, enforcing the collection within ninety days of over-due taxes, amounting to $1,100,000, and a new tax of $4,000,000 is to be levied to pay the interest on the State debt.

—A plan has been commended by which the present extensive counterfeiting of national bank notes may be avoided to some extent. It suggests a sort of combination of the old system of State banks and the national system, in so far as the matter of engraving is concerned. By it, it is proposed that the Federal Government, instead of engraving both sides of the bill, as now, shall furnish the plate for the back side only, preserving the same designs as at present, and merely transferring the words, "This note is secured by bonds of the United States deposited with the United States Treasurer at Washington," together with the official signatures and the treasury seal. Each bank will then provide its own plates for engraving the face, as in the old State bank days, each one making use of its own designs. The additional expense entailed upon the banks would be more than covered by the diminished risk of counterfeiting, while the universal circulation of the notes would be in no way disturbed, as the United States guarantee still remains upon them, and the banking principle is not altered. The advantages of the plan are certainly great, since not only would counterfeiting be rendered more difficult, but a spurious bill would be far more easily detected and more extensively advertised. A considerable expenditure would also be saved to the Government.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	62⅜	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62⅛
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	40	Camden and Amboy	125
Catawissa	46	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	42½	Reading	56⅞

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather has "gone back" upon those who hoped for an early resumption of navigation. Early on Tuesday night it blew up cold, and remains so at the present writing, late Wednesday evening. During the day it has been cold and blustery, which rendered business on the streets very unpleasant. When the ice "breaks up" and navigation is resumed, we will make a note of it, but shall make no more prophesies. The markets are firm, steady, and generally unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,693	4,946	8,639
Apples, bbls	1,809	2,282	4,091
Cheese, boxes		541	541
Corn, sacks	4,620	4,186	8,806
Wheat, sacks	1,838	5,073	6,911
Barley, sacks	1,419	2,696	4,115
Rye, sacks	1,475	1,194	2,669
Oats, sacks	12,122	9,896	22,018
Butter, packages	240	399	639
Bacon, pieces	11,343	5,554	16,899
Bacon, tierces	355	130	485

Following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand fair; prime eating and cooking, $4 50a5 00 ₩ bbl; fair $4 00; common $3 00a3 50; fancy are held at $5 50a5 50. Receipts 490 bbls.

ASHES—Demand moderate; sales soda ash, refined, 4⅛a4½c; common 4a4½c; potash 9½a10c; pearls 10½a11c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is more active with sales of prime at 60a65c ₩ gallon; inferior grades rule lower.

BEANS—We are reported a fair demand for Navy at $2 00a2 50 ₩ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Demand active, with sales at $3 50a3 50 ₩ barrel; $3 75a4 00 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a limited demand, with sales at 7a8a10c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote, fancy at $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 136 packages. The supply of prime is below the demand and is held firmly at 25a27c ₩ lb; medium to common 12a15c; grease butter 10a12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, firm and unchanged in prices. Receipts of bacon, pieces, 2,554; tierces, 30. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 12½a13c; sugar-cured shoulders 8⅛c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, 9½c kettle 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10½a11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25.

CIDER—Sales of XXX at $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a12 00; extra cured $9 00a10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts 157 boxes. Prices are firm at the following figures: New York Goshen at 16a16½c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½a22c. Demand active.

CRANBERRIES—We are reported a fair demand at the following rates: Sackett's Bell berries $17 00a18 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey, cultivated, $12 00a13 00.

CEMENT—Market unchanged. We quote: Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Supply light and prices nominally 5a5½c ₩ lb. Market dull.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is an increased demand, and we quote as follows: Dried apples 7a8½c; peaches, brightnew halves, 9½a10½c; old 8a9c; mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh are in demand and command 24a25c ₩ dozen; salted 18a20c. Receipts slightly on the increase, though as yet short of the demands of the trade.

FLOUR.—As reported yesterday there has been an advance in mill rates. We are also reported an advance on some brands western flour sold in store which we note below. Receipts since our last 855 bbls. Following are the current quotations of the market: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 90; Pan Handle, southern amber, b is $7 90; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 80. The usual reduction in sacks. Store: amber $8 25 ₩ bbl; Snow Flake $8 00; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crosett's $7 35; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 60a7 00.

FEATHERS—We are reported a fair demand, with sales of No 1 live geese at 67a70c to the trade; store 83a85c; mixed 40a60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—We are reported an active market at unchanged prices, and continue to quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24a24½c; Java 30a31c; Laguayra 27a28c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c, cut loaf 14½c; A c offee 12½c; B 12½c; Ex C 12⅛c; C 12c; C 11½c; C yellow 10½a11½c. P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 55c; choice 63c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Below we give the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat, sacks	894	Corn, sacks	888
Oats, sacks	2,018	Rye, sacks	206
Barley, sacks	1,437		

The receipts continue light, which causes prices to rule firm. We do not change our quotations for wheat, and continue to quote red winter at $1 52a1 56, and white at 2a3 cents better, per car load lots, with the usual advance for small jobbing lots. Oats—There is a fair demand, with sales by car load at 49a50c, and in a jobbing way at 52a54c. Corn—Shelled is held on track at 58a60c; in elevator, free, 62c ₩ bush; ear commands 62a65c in a jobbing way. Rye is in limited supply and is held at 98ca$1 ₩ bush. Barley—Nominal rates as follows: spring 75a80c; fall 85a90c; inferior dull at 75c.

HAY—Receipts light and prices firm at $26a28 ₩ ton for baled by car load.

HOPS—Supply limited and prices firm. New '71s 60a70c ₩ lb; old '70s 40a44c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₩ lb. Demand limited.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—Demand active, with sales of No 1 extra at 85a88c; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88a90c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $18a22 ₩ cwt; shorts at $1 45 a1 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₩ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 13c per lb.

POULTRY—Sales at the following figures: Dressed turkeys 15a16c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c. Few live turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00a1 75.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows in demand at 75a78c ₩ bush.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $3; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 75 a4 00.

SALT—Car load $1 65; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8a8½c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95ca$1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 a5 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market remains quiet, being entirely devoid of animation. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views, with no immediate indication of coming to a proper understanding. In the absence of sales we can only give the rates at which oil can be obtained.

CRUDE.

Oil was freely offered at the following: Spot, 10c; February, 10c; S. O. all year, 10c; B. O. all year, 12c. For terms in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers being apart in their views we did not learn of any sales. It was offered deliverable in the east at the following: Spot, 21½c; February, 21½c; March, 22¼c; April, 22¼c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—The *Courier* says: Again we have had another dull day. There is no particular change on upper or lower roads. Business is light, and the market continues weak. Following are the

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 75
3,000 bbls upper road, S O, 1st quarter	3 77½
2,000 bbls upper road, B O, 1st quarter	3 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 77½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 75
500 bbls Church Run	3 80
500 bbls Church Run	3 80
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. first 3 months	3 85
4,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 97½
1,500 bbls Oil City, spot	4 00

NEW YORK, February 14.—Closing of 13th.—Crude in bulk scarce and firm at 13c; refined very quiet and prices nominal; 21½c asked. For Philadelphia delivery there is a moderate shipping inquiry at steady figures; sales 2,000 bbls refined for February 21½c; 6,000 bbls for March at 22½c.

OIL CITY, February 14—Market dull and nothing doing; lower road held at $3 90; Oil City held at $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, February 14.—Market quiet and steady at $3 25a4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 14.—Market quiet at about $4a4 10.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14—Market quiet; S W 21½a21½c; crude 11½; cases 27½c; March 22¼c; April 22¼c.

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—Market quiet and declining; $3 70a3 72½.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, February 14.—Crude in bulk 13a14c; in bbls, 16½c; refined 22c. Market dull but steady.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—February 21½c; March 22¼c; crude 11½c.

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—Market quiet at $3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 14.—Market dull; spot at $3 75a4 00. No sales.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 14.—Market quiet at $3 62½a3 65.

ROUSEVILLE, February 14.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85a3 90.

OIL CITY, February 14.—Market very dull at $4 15.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B S Duncan	Triumph Oil Works	80
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	164
Owner	H W C Tweddle	157

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Triumph Oil Works	80	Peerless Oil Works	167
H W C Tweddle	154		
Total			398

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 13, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 409 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 282 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 308 bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co, 153 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 56 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 594 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,793

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 13.—The trade has been confined to consumers, and the demand has been steadily active most of the week at full prices. The stock has been reduced rapidly, but it is believed that we shall have an opportunity to replenish it:

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	24c
Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	20c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	28c
Gas Coke, at yards, ₩ bush	12c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	14c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	20c

LOUISVILLE.

February 13.—The market remains unchanged. The quotations are as follows: Pittsburgh 20c; Indiana, 20; Pine Hill, 20c; Render, 18c; Peacock Pomeroy, 18c; cannel, 20c; Mattingly 18c; anthracite, $11 and $12 ₩ ton.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling 22½c. Flour firm; family $7 25a7 40. Wheat scarce and firmer; red $1 58a1 60. Corn firm at 44a47c. Rye dull at 90a93c. Oats steady at 40a45c. Barley steady at 60a80c. Others unchanged. Mess pork dull and nominal at $13 00. Lard firm; sales 500 tierces steam at 8⅝c. Bulk meats dull at 5a6½a6⅝c; sides held at 6½c; loose; shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib, at 7⅛c; shoulders held at 6⅛c. Hogs firm at $4 50a5 00. Whisky firm at 87c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1 62a1 65. Corn firm. Oats steady at 54a55½c. Rye dull. Mess pork steady at $4 50. Bulk shoulders 5½c; sides 6⅜c; sides clear rib 6⅜c, loose; ¾c higher packed. Bacon drooping; shoulders 5½a6c. Bacon steady and unchanged; hams 14c; lard steady at 9½c. Butter—Western active. Whisky 93c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle so far have been fair and in quality are better than last week. Advices from the East continue favorable and the market is moderately active, sales being made at figures ⅛c higher. At this time it looks as if the run for the week would not be heavy; if such turns out to be the case trade would be steady at the ⅛c advance, as to-day the market is very firm, with no prospect of a decline. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 12 to 6 50; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50 to 6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs $4 75 to 5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, heifers, &c, $3 50 to $4 50; stockers $4 50 to 4 75.

Hogs.

The receipts for hogs fair of those of common grades, and light extra tops. The market on prime Philadelphia remains firm and steady with no quotable changes since our last report. On Yorkers the feeling is better. The change in the weather has had a favorable effect on trade, and to-day the market is active at prices from 5c to 10c higher than have ruled for the last few days. This evening the market closed firm on all grades with the demand fully up to the supply. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds: Extra Philadelphia $5 50a5 75; prime Philadelphia $5 25a5 45; prime Yorkers $4 65a4 85; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep so far have been fair. The market to-day was firm and steady on prime grades, with a good demand for all the offerings. On the more common grades the feeling was not so good, and buyers wanted to purchase at lower figures. Concessions on common were made to the extent of from ⅛c to ¼c in order to effect sales. To-night the market closed firm on the best grades, with a demand fully up to the offerings. Following are the current rates for the different kinds as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $7 75a8 00; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 75a7 50; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $5 75a6 25; common, $5 00a5 25; scalawags, $2 00.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 13.—We have still to report a very firm market for all grades of pig iron, but the only change we have to note in prices is an advance of $1 per ton on No. 2 hot blast foundry. Bar iron is a shade higher. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$44@45	No. 1 mill	$40@41
No. 2 foundry	43@44		

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$50@55	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$43@44	Forge	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42		

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 20@1 50	Wrought	$1 60@2 00

BAR IRON.

Common ₩ lb	4 1-10	Charcoal	5 3-10

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

Nails—The market is firm at the advance noticed one week ago. Stocks are light and the demand fair. We quote:

10d to 60d	$0 00@4 75	3d	$6 25@0 00
8d to 9d	0 00@5 00	2d	7 25@0 00
6d to 7d	0 00@5 25	3d, f. b	7 50@0 00
4d to 5d	$5 50@0 00	Spikes, cut	5 00@0 00

—*Enquirer.*

LOUISVILLE.

February 13.—The week closes on a quiet and firm market, with no changes worth noting. Trade has been moderately fair, but no unusual demand.

Pig Iron—The market is very firm, with small receipts:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$45 00a46 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	44 00a45 00
Hanging Rock, mill	40 00a41 00
Western stone coal, No. 1	44 00a45 00
Western stone coal, No 2	42 00a43 00
Western stone coal, mill	39 00a40 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 1	44 00a45 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 2	42 00a43 00
St. Louis stone coal, mill	39 00a40 00
Tennessee No 1 foundry	43 00a44 00
Tennessee No 2 foundry	42 00a43 00
Tennessee mill	40 00a41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla, and Red river	58 00a60 00
Coal blast Tennessee	50 00a00 00

Nails—Prices are firm; 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 75a5 00 rates; all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

Receipts of Iron at St. Louis

For the week ending Saturday, February 10, 1872:

	Ore tons.	Pig iron tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,508	210
Atlantic and Pacific	80	130
St. L., Van., T. H. and Ind. R. R		30
St. Louis, T. H. and Ind R. R		10
Chicago A. and St. Louis R. R		20
Ohio and Mississippi R. R		50
Total tons	1,988	450

—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1872.

FLOUR—In active demand for all grades, and market stronger all around; for good spring extras and supers fully 10c better was obtained than a week ago.

GRAIN—Wheat active and advanced; the trade was mostly speculative; No. 2 spring $1 25½; No 3 $1 15; seller March $1 26½. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c; ear 40c on track; seller March 40½. Oats steady; No 2 32½c; seller March 32½c. Rye firm; No 2 72c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 fall 58½a62c; seller March 59½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and a shade lower, at $12 35a12 40; seller March $12 5. Lard dull at 8.75c; seller March 8.85c. Green and bulk meats unchanged.

HOGS—Advanced; extreme range $4 30a4 85, with the bulk of sales at $4 40a4 50; all will be sold. Dressed in active request at $5 for old lots and heavy, and $5 05 for choice shipping lots.

CATTLE—dull and unchanged; shippers are buying sparingly, as they are unable to obtain transportation east; $4 50a5 00 for common to fair grade; $5 75a6 00 for choice, and $6 25a6 75 for extra fair shipping grades.

WHISKY—87c.

6 P. M.—The grain market closed dull and weak. Wheat $1 26¼ at 26½ for March. Corn closed at 40½a40⅝c cash, and 40⅜a40⅝c seller the month.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton unchanged; middling uplands 23½c. Flour firmer and more active; superfine western and State $5 95a6 35; common to good extra $6 65a6 85; good to choice $6 85a7 45; extra Ohio $6 75a7 45. Rye flour steady at $4a5 15. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 92c. Wheat advanced; inferior mixed spring $1 42; No 2 spring Chicago $1 56; No 1 $1 60a1 63½; white western $1 76. Rye dull; western sellers' at 95c, buyers' at 94c. Barley in fair request. Malt quiet at $1 00a1 03. Oats heavy and lower; new western and Ohio 52a56c. Eggs firm at 26a29c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet at 25a65c for 1871, 10a30c for 1870; 10 a15 for 1869; 8a12c for 1868. Leather quiet and very firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 25a29c; Orinoco 25a26c. Wool quiet and held firmly; extra Ohio 80a85c; pulled 73½a85c; Texas 61½c; fall clip California 35½a40c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9½a9⅞c; Cuba 9a9⅝c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 58a75c. Rice dull at 8⅝a9½c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 21½c. Pork dull and more active, new mess $14 00a14 12½; old do $13 50; prime $11 75; new prime mess $14 00; mess March $14 12½. Beef quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs a shade firmer at $5 87. Cut meats steady; shoulders 5⅛a6c; hams 8½a9⅞c; middles firm; long clear 7½a7⅝c. Lard more active; No 1 to prime steam 9⅛a9⅝c; kettle 9½c. Butter—western 9a22c. Cheese quiet at 13a17c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—In the dry goods market a fair business is doing in seasonable textures at the advance already established: Pacific Mills printed calicoes at 11½c; do Organdies 16½c; do 1,400 lawns 15c; S S Slater super cambrics 13c for plain, and 14c for high colors; American prints in fancy green, orange, pinks and checks, 11½c; Cocheco fancy do 12c; do robes, pinks and purples, 12½c; Lawrence B B brown sheetings 14c; Lyman C 12½c; Indian Head do 14½c; do 40-inch 16½c; do 30-inch 12c; Bates O T bleached muslins 18c; do V T do 19c; Davol Mills 18c; Dwight Star do 16c; do cambric do 19c; New York Mills do 22c; Androscoggin 8-4 bleached sheetings 37½c; do 9-4 do 42½c; do 10-4 do 47½c; Amoskeag tickings 18c for D, 20c for C, and 31c for A C A; Hamilton ticks 22c; Blackburn Silesia 14½c, and Indian Orchard do 13½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 14.—Cattle—receipts but one car, making the supply since Friday 2,927 head, or 173 cars, against 274 last week. The run being very light, the market is active and strong, and prices a shade better for common, and from ⅛ to ¼c better for good than last week. Sales 417 Illinois steers at $6 12½; 29 prime Illinois of 1,426 lbs at $7 12½; 105 Canada mixed of 1,111 to 1,478 lbs at $5; 81 Indiana steers of 1,250 to 1,342 lbs at $6 00a6 25; 52 Ohio steers of 1,178 to 1,423 lbs at $5 50a6 50; 13 prime Michigan steers of 1,569 lbs at $7. Sheep—receipts since Friday 8,705; market firm and ¼c better for Canada and western than last week; sales 923 Canada sheep and lambs at $6 75a7 50; 337 Ohio sheep at $6 50a7 45; 100 Michigan at $7 60; 316 Indianas at $7 35a7 45. Hogs—market more active; sales 1,440 at prices from $4 50a4 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Tobacco continues very active at previous quotations. Bagging very firm at 15a16c. Cotton unchanged at 22c. Flour firm at full prices; extra family $6 75. Wheat firm and in demand at $1 60a1 75. Corn active at 60c. Oats active; prime sacked 52c. Rye active; prime 92c. Mess pork firm at $13 50. Bulkmeats active and strong; shoulders 5⅛c; sides, clear rib, 6½c; do clear 7c. Bacon active at full prices. Lard in good demand at 9½a10½c. Whisky steady at 87c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—Flour active; extra family $7a7 50. Wheat advanced; red western $1 61 at 62; amber $1 65a1 75; white $1 71a1 80. Corn steady; white western 69c; high mixed 70c; yellow 69c. Oats have an advancing tendency; white 55a56½c; mixed 53a54c. Provisions steady; mess pork $14 50a14 75; lard 9⅛a9⅜c. Crude petroleum 16½a16⅝c; refined 21⅛c. Whisky dull at 94c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 14.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No 1 $1 26½; No 2 $1 24½. Oats drooping; No 2 32c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye advanced; No 1 71½c. Barley scarce and firm; No 2 fall 60c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4 20a4 3.5. Mess pork dull and nominal at $12 25.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; ingot lake quiet but firm at 28½a28¾c. Iron—Scotch pig quiet and steady at $37a42. Bar firm; refined English and American $85. Russia sheet firm at 15c, gold. Nails unchanged; cut $4 75; clinch $6 25a6 75; horse shoe 19a33c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; No 2 white Michigan $1 46a1 47; amber $1 50½. Corn dull; low mixed 46½c. Oats dull; No 2 40c; rejected 39c. Cloverseed steady at $5 70. Hogs firm at $5 20.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 14.—Wheat steady; extra $1 61; No 1 white $1 55½. Corn declined; yellow 51½c. Oats dull and declined; white 43c. Cloverseed $6 70.

COTTON MARKETS

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—Cotton dull at 22c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; low middling held at 21c.

SASH!

We have an immense Stock of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

8x10	1 inch thick,	12 lights	35c.
8x10	1⅛ inch thick,	12 lights	40c.
9x12	1⅛ inch thick,	12 lights	55c.
9x16	1⅛ inch thick,	12 lights	70c.
12x20	1⅛ inch thick,	4 lights	80c.
12x24	1⅛ inch thick,	4 lights	90c.
12x24	1½ inch thick,	4 lights	90c.

Every size kept on hand.

CLF R. O. G. DOORS, RAISED PANEL.

2 feet 6x6 feet 6 inches, 1½ thick	$2 80
2 feet 8x6 feet 8 inches, 1⅜ thick	3 00
2 feet 10x6 feet 10 inches, 1⅜ thick	3 40
Best 18 inch Sawed Shingles	$6 00 per M

MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty,

TThs Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

J. B. HOYT & CO.'S

UNEQUALED

White Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

Also, Best Quality of LACE LEATHER sold by G. N. HOFFSTOT & CO.,

253 Liberty street, Sole Agents for Allegheny county.

New York Finance and Trade.

[Gold Closed at 110⅝a110¾.]

NEW YORK, February 14—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 110⅝ to 110¾. Loans from 3 ₩ cent down to flat for carrying.

GOVERNMENTS.

The government bond market was strong and higher. Some of the German bankers were buying and their purchases advanced the market.

Coupons 1881	115⅛	5-20s, 1867	111⅞
5-20s, 1862	110⅝	Coupons 1868	112⅛
5-20s, 1864	110⅝	10-40s	110⅝
5-20s, 1865	111⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	110⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities dull and heavy.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	65⅛	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	65⅛	North Carolinas, new	17½
Virginias, new	55½		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened firm, on second call were heavy and so continued all the afternoon, with the exception of Quicksilver, which sold up to 33. Union Pacific declined, and the general list sympathized. Hannibal and St. Joseph shares ranged between 47⅛ and 42½ for common stock, with 43⅛ as the latest price. About 15,000 shares of common was bought in under the rule for account of brokers not able to make deliveries. At the close the market was weak, and some stocks were selling at the lowest figures of the day.

Western Union	70	New Jersey Central	110⅞
Quicksilver	33	St. Paul	55⅞
Adams Express	92	do pref'd	75⅞
Wells, Fargo & Co	63½	Wabash	76⅛
American Express	64⅛	do pref'd	86
U. S. Express	64⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅞	Terre Haute	23
New York Central	97⅞	do pref	52
N. Y. Central Scrip	92⅛	Chicago & Alton	121
Erie	31	do pref'd	124
do pref'd	63	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
Harlem	113⅛	C C & C	88
do pref'd	120	Burlington & Quincy	140
Reading	113⅛	Lake Shore	90⅝
Mich Central	118⅛	Panama	21⅛
Cleveland & Pitts	91⅞	Illinois Central	133
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific	33⅞
do pref'd	90⅛	C P Bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	Union	91

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

City of Montreal	Feb.	17	Liverpool.
India	Feb.	17	Glasgow.
Spain	Feb.	14	Liverpool.
Republic	Feb.	17	Liverpool.
Russia	Feb.	21	Liverpool.
Idaho	Feb.	21	Liverpool.
W. Laurent	Feb.	24	France.
City of London	Feb.	24	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb.	24	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Feb.	24	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb.	28	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb.	29	Liverpool.
Baltic	Mar.	2	Liverpool.
Egypt	Mar.	2	Liverpool.
Siberia	Mar.	2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Mar.	7	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar.	9	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 14, 1872.

River rising, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 10 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 14, 1872.

River rising slowly, with seven feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 10 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 14, 1872.

River eight feet and rising slowly; no ice in front of the landing, but it is gorged above and below. Weather cold; snowed lightly at intervals to-day. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 14, 1872.

River stationary and clear of ice; strong west wind with squalls of snow and freezing hard. The towboat Tom Farrow passed down with a large tow of coal from Ashland. The Fannie Dugan burst some of her pipes yesterday; she went to Portsmouth to repair. The Liberty and Combs are lying at the bank, wind and frost bound. The J. C. Crossley and Chesapeake were on time. K.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—River falling, with six feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear, windy and cold. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—The river has fallen about three inches. The weather is very cold, and the gorge constantly growing stronger.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet and rising. The ice is reported gorged at several points below, and to this may be attributed the rise.

NAVIGATION has been resumed from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

THE small towboats will have to break the ice again in the pools.

THE resumption of navigation has been further postponed without fixing the date.

THE steamer Nashville, that sunk at Cincinnati on Tuesday, had the machinery of the steamer Keuton.

THE Granite State did not leave yesterday, as was expected. The weather and the ice would not permit.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Captain J. J. Darragh, was announced to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans on Wednesday.

THE ice in Pools Nos. 1 and 2 was broken up on Tuesday by tow boats. It froze so hard on Tuesday night that passengers were crossing on foot.

FISHEY.—The Belle Lee went into New Orleans with a fine freight trip and crowded with passengers. Profits of her trip probably $7,500.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: The new gas works are not ready yet for coal, but when they are they will lay in only Pittsburgh coal, and that in sufficient quantities never to run short.

THE Engineers' Association at Cincinnati intends fitting up a hall, reading room and library in Mozart Hall building. The sum of $1,000 is to be raised for the purpose of starting a library.

IN the United States Senate Mr. Kellogg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill giving the Secretary of War control over navigation channels in course of excavation across bars, etc.

THE Nashville *Banner* of Sunday says: "The Nashville steamboatmen complain of having made no money this season, mostly on account of low water, the freeze up, and the heavy tax imposed on them by Congress, to say nothing of the many requirements of the Board of Local Inspectors."

LET PITTSBURGH DO LIKEWISE.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "It is understood that the Wharfmaster's books were closed when the ice embargo began, and that there will be no wharf charges made against boats that have been tied up at the City Wharf while the river was closed by ice."

THE Sabine, sunk by the Richmond, was a new boat, and had been running only two months. She was valued at $27,000, and was insured in Cincinnati offices for $18,000; but the policies were shortly after taken up by the companies, the owners failing to give indorsed paper, as agreed upon. The Sabine was built at Louisville, and owned by Capts. Shirley, Selby and Fuller.

THE Louisville *Courier* says: "Captain W. S. Packer, of Pittsburgh, one of the heaviest coal dealers now in the trade, returned from New Orleans and Memphis Saturday. He reports the towboat Dick Fulton lying up at the foot of the ice gorge at Columbus, with a full tow of empty barges. He also states that the loss sustained by the sinking of a portion of the Fulton's tow, on her down trip, will not exceed $7,000 or $8,000."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The new steamer Andy Baum, lying in the bend above the city, was shoved on the bank. The ice in Licking has not yet moved out of that stream, but is hourly expected to come out. The Wauanita, as reported, was shoved out on the bank, and has four feet water in her hold, on the starboard side. Several coal barges were cut down by the ice in the bend below the city, above Sedamsville. Mr. S. W. Bard, coal merchant, reports his loss at $5,000. About $1,000 worth of bridge timber, belonging to the Newport Bridge Company, was swept off by the breaking up of the ice. The river rose four feet at Ripley yesterday, and was clear of ice.

A LOWER MISSISSIPPI MAIL CONTRACT.—The mail contract which Mr. G. L. Kouns has just bid in at $29,000, was let last year at $47,000 to Dr. Peterson, of Washington city. He sub-let the contract to the Vicksburg and New Orleans packets for $15,000 each, leaving $2,000 clear for him for the "job." He bids as low as $2,000 clear for it this year, but Kouns beat him by $3,000.

Twenty-nine thousand per annum, with three mails per week, will be one hundred and fifty-six mails in the year, which at contract figures will make $185 89 for each mail, just $102 57 less per trip than the packets have been getting for it, the cost per mail last season having been $288 46.—*Vicksburg Times.*

A HARBOR BOAT FOR ST. LOUIS.—Silas Adkins, Superintendent of the Carondelet Ways, is drafting a model of a steam vessel for use in St. Louis harbor, which we do not doubt it would be well to adopt at the cost of the city and insurance companies. The bow will be run out in the shape of two powerful iron or steel plows, to be used in breaking up the ice when the harbor is gorged. There will be powerful engines on board, capable of putting a stop quickly to any conflagration that may break out among the shipping. Being supplied with two separate batteries of boilers, it would be kept ready for operation night and day the year round. This boat differs, in some important particulars, from the ice boats in the Delaware and Chesapeake, and will be greatly superior and much more effective, it is thought.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: Hundreds of boatmen are already on the point of readiness to man their boats in our harbor, or depart for their boats laid up at Belmont, Cairo, Cape Girardeau, Grand Tower, &c. The excitement consequent upon the melting weather is quite agreeable, after so long a period of hibernation. Steamers for some days after they begin to move south will find more freight than they want waiting them alongshore all the way from St. Louis to Memphis; and Louisville and Evansville and all points on the lower Ohio a glut of freight for Southern shipment. Already the ice is reported as moving out, and a rush of water from the Cumberland and Tennessee will clear the obstructions lower down. Everywhere the snow is stated as rapidly melting. There will soon be high water, doubtless, if not freshets.

BOATS LOST.—We regret to learn that Mr. W. H. Brown is again a sufferer by the ice. The heavy ice gorge below Duff's bar gave way, and resulted in the sinking of two coalboats and the damaging of a barge—the property of W. H. Brown. The boats contained 40,000 bushels of coal. The boats and barge, which were sunk, contains 15,000 bushels of coal. The towboat D. T. Lane was forced some three feet aground by the ice, but is probably now afloat. The ice again gorged at Deadman, where it remained until ten o'clock yesterday morning, when it once more gave way. The water there being ten feet deep, and the ice is said to have been piled up five feet above the surface of the water. At Logstown, a barge and flat belonging to Lysle & Sons were swept away by the ice. The towboat John A. Wood and the John Gilmore, with five barges of iron ore, are so situated as to create not a little anxiety for their safety. There are also quite a number of empty coal barges on Beaver Shoals, which will more than likely be crushed by the ice.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Barton & K, 3 cases oil. McQueenan & D, 3 cars lumber. Slack & Shoals, 1 do do. Moorhead, A & co, 22 bxs scales. J F Miles, 310 bush potatoes. E Pettibone, 342 do do. H Rea, Jr, 4 kegs a butter, 4 hf bbls butter, 5 do vinegar. Woodworth & D, 134 do apples. Loh, Son & co, 370 bags oats, 3 hf bbls butter. Hough, J & co, 4 bbls butter, 5 do cider. J Crawford, 1 bx castings. Arbuthnot, L & co, 1 case clothing. C G Hussey & co, 10 bdl old copper, 125 pigs lead. M Grogan & co, 10 bbls spirits. S H Baird, 3 hf chests tea. W Welsh & co, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl poultry. Wormser & J, 50 bxs tob. Woodworth & D, 7 tubs butter. M Ewart, 15 bbls spirits. McKean & S, 1 car barley. J S Graff, 6 bxs butter, 3 hf bbls do. W & D Rinehart, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples. Close, S & co, 10 bureaus. Mear Bros, 10 bbls whisky. Courtney, G & co, 35 sks d peaches. Graff, B & co, 1 car limestone. Woodworth & D, 29 bgs rye. Jno Gangswich, 200 bgs malt. Jno Hinkle, 100 bbls flour. Marshall, K & co, 499 bags wheat. J O'Brien, 5 bbls vinegar. Laing & McK, 143 bags oats, 47 do rye. Kett & Ritchart, 270 sks oats. F B Stewart, lot hh goods. Scott & Gisall, 230 bags oats. Dani Wallace, 100 bbls flour. Allen Kirkpatrick & co, 50 bags clover seed.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

M Steele & Son, 200 sks flour. Ralya & R, 1 car staves. Jas Irwin, 20 bbls b w flour. Hack & Schweibel, 30 bbls flour. Stevenson & co, 8 bbls vaccine. C H Reiter, 10 cages. W H Brill, 3 bxs medicine. A & J Groetzinger, 84 bdls pails tobacco, 1 case do. A & J Groetzinger, 84 bdls hides. Gans & Loeffer, 5 1-2 doz chairs. Dillinger & Stevenson, 25 bbls whisky. E Hoydes Sons, 12 bales cotton. Gilmore & co, 1 car wheat in bulk, 105 sks do. Adams & Knox, 1 car ear corn. J H Hippley, 4 d hogs. J Dyer, 32 fire brick tile, 5 bbls Fire clay. Phillips Wolf & co, 8 bxs bottles. J A Brown, lot stoves and castings. Geo A Douglass & co, 50 bxs axes. R Knox & son, 1 car hay. Brandon & K, 26 csk blk bottles. Fahnestock, H & co, 25 sks kegs. John N Simon, 1 bbl flour. Ralya & R, 3 cars staves. Superior Iron co, 8 cars s stone. H Corider, 4 do staves. Adams & Knox, 1 do oats. M Weil & co, 1 car h barley.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Jones & L, 1 bx h ware. J A Graff, 8 hf bbls butter. W E Schmertz, 5 cases shoes. Wm Pickersgill & co, 15 do do. Wm Miller & co, 25 doz brooms. Godfrey & Co, 124 bbls paper, 1 bbl butter. Voigt, M & co, 5 bbls turnips, 21 do apples. J S Ramsey & co, 1 car oil. A Vanfossan, 9 bbls apples. Pat Garragher, 7 kegs lard. Robt Bryan, 1 gas pipe mach. M C McConnell & co, 1 bbl liquor. J P Smith & Son, 1 tre g ware, 1 keg do. Jones & Nimick, 6 casks knobs. R W & F C Miller, 97 sks potatoes. H W Buffum, 9 bxs bottles. J C Buffum, 9 do do. Pier, Dannals & Co, lot empty ale bbls. Speck & Morrow, 4 empty wine kegs. Spencer, McKay & Co, lot empty ale bbls. McWhinney & Co; 1 box hardware. Lindsey, S & E, 2 bellows. Root Abev, 1 bellows, 1 anvil, 1 bbl castings. G W Bitner, 1 car lumber. Reymer, B & Co, 1 car oil. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 car apples. W M Stone, 65 bbls scrap iron, 14 kegs do. F Alden, 1 car grindstones. Bakewell, P & Co, 5 casks potash. Knox & Orr, 50 hf bbls fish. Maloney & L, 13 bbls s steel. Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 roll paper. Louis & Wightman, 1 box ink. I R Morton, 2 bxs organs. Heiman & Knake, 1 box books. Mullin & Maloney, 13 bbls s steel. Polfard & P, 3 bxs show cases, 1 show case. Dunlevy & Bro, 5 bbls hams. C W & H Wilson, 5 do do, 5 do shoulders. Pittsburgh Steel co, 1 bx castings. Reymer & Bros, 12 e bxs. Arbuckles & co lot do. J McKay, 1 e w bbl. Wm Welsh & co, 1 car oats. Kell & R, 1 do. Wm Stewart, 1 book case.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Robb & co, 75 sks corn. Wm Elders, 39 do e do. S B Floyd & co, 1 car bulk oats. Lang & McKallup, 1 car beef hides. H J McCracken, 2 cars e corn. Mellen, H & co, 1 car bulk oats. Schomaker & co, 121 sks oats, 32 do corn. L Lindsay, Jr, & co, 100 bbls flour. Schnellback & Hyle, 1 car bulk oats. J W Bumgarner, 1 do e corn. Arbuckles & co, 30 bbls molasses, 6 do do. Watt, Lang & co, 10 casks hams, 5 do shoulders. Schoemaker & co, 10 do hams, 10 pails tobacco. Wm Culy, 10 do hams. J M Hack, 10 pails tobacco. Reese Owens, 2 tcs sausages. Clark & D, 4 bbls whisky. Campbell & M, 1 iron safe. J Porterfield, 18 bbls molasses. Johnson & Colvin, 50¼ butts tobacco. Watt, Lang & co, 5 tcs hams. E Sellers & co, 4 do shoulders. Wfler Bros, 15 bbls whisky, Wm McCullough, Jr, 50 bbls do. P Duff & Son, 1 car e corn. McElheny & Hood, 129 sks barley.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J P Hanna & co, 1 d hog. W Hoffman, 6 calves. J Hoffman, 1 calf. J G Barr, 5 firkins butter. J S Walker, lot h h goods. Henry & N, 1 bx mdse. Geo Rein & co, 1 car shingles. Brick Hill Iron co, 2 cars tap cinder. Shoenberger, B & co, 2 care limestone. Diamond Ink co, 8 bbls oil, 5 do lamp black. Seibert & B, lot beef hides. J D Thompson, 4 bbls brooms. M McCullough & co, 1 bbl cans. Marshall, K & co, 1 car wheat. Bricker & co, lot bags. J Graham, do. Smith & F, 1 sewing machine. O D Lewis, 1 engine. E McGinness, 2 bxs sundries. Head & M, 1 bx peaches. H Blackstone, lot lumber. Knap & Orr, 2 bbls butter. M F Herron, 5 bags bags. A V RR Co, 2 bbls benzine. P Sands, lot h h goods.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	12	W Smith, m	6
Zug & Co., m	3	J A Caughey, m	2
Reese, G & Co, m	2	Pittsburgh Forge Co, m	1
Chess, S & Co, m	6	Shoenberger, B & Co, m	4
Graff, B & Co, o	5	Rodgers & B, m	1
Spang, C & Co, o	4	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Bailey, D & Co., m	5	Spang, C & Co, m	1
Total			45

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	16	Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o	1
Zug & Co., o	1	Kloman, C & Bro, o	1
Lewis, B., D. & Co., o	1	Coleman, R & Co, o	1
Dilworth, P & Co, o	1		
Total			22

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Hallman & Hammett, m	3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	8	J Moorhead, m	3
J W Porter, m	6	R Wister, m	3
J. A. Caughey, m	1	Hallman & H, m	1
Total			25

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Wm Clark & Co, m	1

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A FINISHED RAILROAD.

A small amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a THOROUGHLY SAFE BOND ON A COMPLETED ROAD can obtain full particulars on application to

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Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

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Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

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Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL F L O OIL O R R A FLORAL A L OIL L

FOR the TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet every requirement for a Dressing for the Hair. They retain more for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. They are not injurious, and when used judiciously, produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oil, possesses these properties in an eminent degree. It is at once one of the cheapest, most cleanly, healthful, and agreeable preparations, perfumed with rare odors, ever presented to the public. It will be found especially useful as an aid in dressing the hair of Children and Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts to it a rich lustre. No Toilet complete without it.

FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

Chas. Abel & Co.,

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GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,

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FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,

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MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

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COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,

Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of

PITTSBURGH COKE,

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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

CORNS,

BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS

Removed in a few minutes. All other diseases of the Feet treated successfully.

Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. PETERSON.

Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M, and 1 to 5:30 P. M.

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LEAD PIPE,	SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD,	LEAD WIRE.
PIG TIN,	BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN,	TINNERS' SOLDER,
PLUMBERS' SOLDER,	
INGOT COPPER,	SPELTER,
ANTIMONY,	BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.	

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MANUFACTURER OF

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FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

WOVE WIRE, SEIVES, SAND AND COAL SCREENS, FENDERS, TRAPS, CAGES AND WIRE WORK, OF ALL KINDS.

WM. SMITH'S NATIONAL Pipe Foundry,

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ORDERS SOLICITED FOR ALL KINDS

FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE,

AND ALSO

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STEAM GENERATORS,

Have Qualities which no other Boilers can rightfully Claim.

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First Cabin	$75 00 gold.
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Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 3d, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:28 a m
Washington Ac.	9:08 a m	Washington Ac.	8:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac.	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:28 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:13 p m
Southern Ex.	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:38 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac.	5:38 p m	Fast Line	6:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

3:13 p m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex.	6:20 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:05 a m
Uniontown Ac.	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	11:25 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.

D. D. ANGELL, Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:40 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:45 a m	6:45 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:50 p m	10:00 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:30 p m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	2:30 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:20 a m
Phila. Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas.	1:20 p m
		Pacific Ex.	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m

LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:35 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 5	3:50 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brad'ks Ac No. 1	5:35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 2	6:35 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac No. 1	7:20 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 1:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:53 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	5:53 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:23 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Cin&St. Louis Ex	1:33 p m
Pacific Exp	9:53 a m	Cleveland Ex	6:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:18 p m
Chicago Exp	2:53 p m	Chicago Mail	6:53 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	9:13 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:53 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	3:13 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	5:33 p m	Leetsdale Ac	5:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	6:53 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	8:55 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 p m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

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NILES' IMPROVED

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STOKES MURDER CASE.

Opening Argument for the Defense by Mr. Gerry.

NEW YORK, February 14.—At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, Mr. McKeen, one of the counsel for Stokes, moved that the Court direct a verdict for the accused, on the ground that the District Attorney's pleas did not sufficiently traverse the averments. As to irregularities in the indictment against Stokes, Judge Cardoza said he would hear evidence, and decide accordingly. Two motions were made by Mr. Graham, of Stokes's counsel, for quashing the indictment. Denied, and the case was proceeded with, Mr. Gerry opening for the defense. After giving a history of the jurors and of the proceeding of empanneling jurors in this city, he said it would be proven that the jury that indicted Stokes were drawn from an improperly empanneled body. Before that Grand Jury Fisk appeared charging conspiracy against Stokes, with witnesses—Allan, against whom is an indictment for perjury, who has been to the State prison, and a woman said to be disreputable. The case hung fire, but the minds of the Grand Jury were poisoned against Stokes, and when the case of homicide came before them, they never stopped to inquire whether the killing of Fisk was wilful murder, but merely voted on the evidence before them, and made no search themselves. Mr. Gerry said the Coroner's Jury were men who carefully deliberated, and they refused to find that the homicide was committed with felonious intent. The grand jury, five days after indicting him for murder, brought an indictment for conspiracy, thus caarying out Fisk's original design to crush this unfortunate young man. To show the vindictiveness of the Grand Jury, that indicted Stokes for having, with another person, agreed to write a letter to Fisk, accusing him of crime with the object of extorting money from him, they never examined the letter itself. It was enough that Fisk said it.

Mr. McKean called for the minutes of the Grand Jury, to show how many agreed on the conspiracy indictment before Fisk's death. He wanted to expose this whole monstrous business, so disgraceful to the administration of justice.

Mr. Gerry continued, saying the proceeding for conspiracy was intended to check off the legal efforts of Stokes to recover his rights. The Grand Jury which found the indictments had amongst them men of such bias against the prisoner that they were disqualified from serving on a petty jury. Why should the prisoner's life be imperiled by such men?

Counsel for Stokes called Henry Gumbleton, Deputy County Clerk, who testified to having drawn grand juries from the box since the first of October. The Commissioner of Juries was not present; always drew them in the presence of the Supreme Court Judges, and they seldom suspend business to inspect the ballots as they were drawn. Judge Barnard once suspended business for that purpose, but that was during the injunction excitement In response to an inquiry from the District Attorney as to what this all meant, Mr. Graham read the law providing that the commissioner of juries shall prepare and draw the panel, and it was a misdemeanor and indictable offense for any one else to do it. The law of 1853 also makes it imperative on all six members of the board to sign the lists, whereas three only signed this list. He then gave several names on the panel as instances of violation of the law governing such cases, in that they were defective by not giving either residence or occupation.

D. Holmes, County Clerk, was called and testified to juries being drawn in his office, and has copied panels from the ballots. The Court then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, February 14.—The Senate, after a lengthy debate, indefinitely postponed the resolution requesiing Robertson and Sawyer's resignation as United Senators. The vote was yeas 17, nays 5.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 14.—In the Senate today the bill authorizing the sale of unsold Virginia military lands in Ohio for the benefit of the Agricultural College was passed. Bills were introduced to authorize the incorporation of the Odd Fellows and other mutual benefit associations, with power to hold property and sue as other corporations; also to incorporate saving societies; also to so amend the liquor law of April, 1870, as to repeal the right of joint action and to require bail to be given before right of action accrues, and to require execution to first issue for cost and damages against the property of the person who sells intoxicating liquors. In the House, the House bill increasing the fees of jurors before Justices of the Peace to one dollar per day was passed. The Senate spent all the afternoon discussing the Kemp-Sailor contested election case.

POLITICAL.

Ohio State Central Committee Declare for Grant and Dennison for President and Vice President.

COLUMBUS, February 14.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and after transacting routine business adopted a resolution in favor of appointing delegates to the National Convention at the State Convention; also asking the several counties of the State to choose their committees in the spring instead of fall, as heretofore. This evening the Committee met again, with the Republican members of the Legislature and a number of editors of Republican papers. Gov. Noyes made a speech declaring in favor of the renomination of President Grant, and in favor of the nomination of Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, for Vice President. Resolutions were adopted declaring the hope that the entire Republican party would unite in the renomination of Grant and also declaring Wm. Dennison to the be the first choice of the Republicans of Ohio for Vice President and commending him to the Republicans of the nation. The 27th of March was chosen as the time for holding the State Convention.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 14, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The highest barometer will probably extend on Thursday northeastward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States; a rising barometer and pleasant weather prevail over the Middle and Eastern States; west and northwesterly winds prevail from New England to Florida, and westward to Mississippi; an area of low barometer probably develope on the Upper Missouri Valley; clear weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, except on the immediate west coast of Texas, where easterly winds and cloudy weather are anticipated. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Wednesday night on the Gulf or Atlantic coasts.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, February 14, 1872.

In pursuance of a call of the Councils, a public meeting convened at the Public Hall, on Tuesday evening, and appointed Gen. Thomas J. Power, Capt. Gilbert Pendleton and William Dunlap, Esq., as delegates to the convention to be held at Cincinnati on the 20th inst., on the subject of the improvement of the Ohio river. The citizens of this vicinity are alive to the importance of this great object. J. L.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention has adopted the ballot system of voting, and given all citizens the right of suffrage.

Mr. Grosvenor, President of the late Missouri Hermaphrodite Convention, denies that the Cincinnati convention has been postponed.

The general passenger ticket agents met in convention at St. Louis yesterday, nineteen western roads being represented, to discuss rates and commissions and to determine, if possible, upon some plan for transportation of emigrants and colored people desiring to settle in the west. A committee was appointed to consider the subject, this being all the action taken, except appointing Louisville as the place for holding the next general meeting.

The Union passenger depot of the Chicago and St. Louis and Illinois Central Railroads, and the hotel nearly adjoining, at Normal, Illinois, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Total loss about $20,000; insurance $12,000.

The American Protestant Association will parade in New York on Washington's birthday. The will carry only the national flag, and have been promised a police escort.

The new steamship Republic, of the White Star Line, arrived at New York yesterday.

Meeting of the Police Committee.

Yesterday afternoon the Police Committee of Councils held a meeting.

Some routine business was disposed of, after which the matter of ordering a Black Maria was taken up.

Several bids were opened for the building of the vehicle, when the job was finally let to Coleman & Son, of Allegheny, at the sum of $435 90.

A small safe, not to cost over $50, was ordered for the office at the lock-up.

On motion adjourned.

Seriously Burned.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jackson, a resident of "Rice's Castle" at the Point, left her apartments for a short time, delegating the care of her several children to a little girl named Manley. During Mrs. Jackson's absence one of her sons, a youth of a playful turn of mind, heated a poker red hot and with it set fire to the girl's clothes. Before the flames were extinguished the little girl was severely burned. She was removed to her home on Water street, where she received prompt medical attendance.

THE roll of bachelors has been depleted by one, and he a journalist. Yes, a newspaper man, has really "gone and done it." The gentleman referred to is Mr. William Schoyer, of the *Post* firm, who, on Tuesday last, visited Meadville, and took captive one of its fair women, in the person of Mary C., the eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Hamnett, D. D. In common with all the friends of the gentleman we wish him and his wife a pleasant journey through life's troubled pathway.

CITY MATTERS.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Meeting Yesterday—Election of Officers.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Guardians of the Poor, held a meeting, called under an act of Assembly, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following members were present: Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Hays, Hartley, Moorhead, McKee, Rowley, Shaw, Smythe, Sweitzer and President Kincaid.

The President declared the election of officers in order.

The following were the successful candidates: Treasurer, Wm. K. Hart; Chaplain at Farm, Rev. Jno. Wilkinson; Superintendent of City Farm, W. D. Patterson; Physician at Farm, Dr. Isaiah Ward; City Physician, First district, Dr. Benham; City Physician, Second district, Dr. A. A. E. McCandless; Solicitor, J. I. Kuhn.

The President then announced the following monthly committees for the ensuing year:

February, June and October—Messrs. Hays, Fitzsimmons and Torrance.

March, July and November—Messrs. Shaw, McKee and Kincaide.

April, August and December—Messrs. Hartley, Moorhead and Sweitzer.

May, September and January—Messrs. Arthurs, Smythe and Rowley.

A resolution was passed instructing the physician of the second district to report at office of the Board daily at 3 P. M.

On motion adjourned.

FINALLY COMMITTED.

The Wood Street Caterers in Limbo—A Nuisance Abated.

His Honor Mayor Blackmore and Lieutenants Palmer and Hazen, deserve credit for breaking up of the den on Wood street near Sixth avenue, which has so long been the resort of fallen women and men of the worst character. Yesterday the alleged proprietors of the "dive" Oney Hughes and Henry Derr, had a hearing before the Mayor on the charges of keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor to minors and selling liquor without license. To the latter charge the defendants plead guilty. They were committed to jail for trial at Court in default of $300 bail in each case—$900 in all—to await trial at Court. There are one or two more establishments in our city, similar to the one just broken up, and Mayor Blackmore assures us that he has his eyes upon them and will bring them to grief at the first favorable opportunity.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Fire Commission met yesterday, President Hays in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Commission then went into an election for officers of the new engine and hose company to be located near Kirkpatrick steeet, Eleventh ward, with the following result:

Foreman, David Warden; Engineer, J. J. Freyvogle; Driver, John Little; Hosemen, Jno. McAleese, Jno. H. Parker, Jas. Lloyd, Milton King and Frank R. Hutchinson.

The new engine is expected to arrive here in a few days. The house for its reception is now receiving its finishing touches, and will no doubt be altogether completed when the new engine arrives.

A number of monthly bills were read and approved.

On motion adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Lovers of music and fun combined will have a chance to enjoy themselves this evening, in listening to *opera bouffe* as interpreted by M'lle Aimee and her company, from Fisk's Grand Opera House, New York. Offenbach's sparkling production, "La Perichole," is the piece chosen for their *debut*, with the charming Aime in the title role, and Fernand Noe, the tenor, as *Piquillo*. Seats may yet be secured by a call on the genial treasurer, Mr. Abbey, at the box office of the new Opera House.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The engagement of the Florences at Manager Beamer's theater has proved a grand success. Night after night has the house been crowded with the most intelligent and respectable admirers of the drama in this city. Their new play "Eileen Oge" has been most enthusiastically received on each night of its production. The cast is good, the scenery elegant, and the play meritorious. Those who enjoy a really interesting Irish drama should not fail to see "Eileen Oge."

To-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. Florence will have their first benefit in this city for years, when a large audience will undoubtedly greet them.

Varieties Theater.

The Egyptian Jugglers, with the other fine artists in Manager Aims's company, are playing to full houses. They appear in an entirely new bill this evening.

Robert Collyer at Library Hall.

Among the very best things which Chicago saved from her conflagration was the brave and earnest blacksmith preacher who last night described to a large audience, at Library Hall, the marvelous story of the indomitable city "from the fire to February." Robert Collyer is not only an American in the truest and best sense of the term, but he is also essentially a Chicagoan. One did not need to wait until last night to know that he loves the cindered city of the lakes, with something like the affection which fathers give to their children or husbands to their wives; but listening to him then, and watching the great, proud, tender glow that lit up his homely, handsome features, as he dwelt upon her glory and her grief, her desolation and her heroism, it was easy to see that he had walked every step of the way with her through the flames, and that even in her ashes she was still more beautiful and excellent in his sight than any other city on the face of the fair globe. Discursive and informal as was the lecture, it was the most vivid and life-like picture of the breathing life of Chicago since the hour of her vast stress, that has yet been drawn. By a few simple touches of description here and there, a few statistics thrown in at odd and unexpected times, a few stories of immortal pluck or undying pathos, a few hints and intimations of what in the unparalleled story lay beyond the visible ken—a few fine strokes of Damascus-bladed satire, a few strong, manly utterances in indignant reprobation of chicanery and sham, and a few loving sentences of grateful recognition of the swift-footed humanity which ran from the uttermost ends of the earth to succor and comfort her in her illimitable need—that was all, and yet it was something which those who heard will not, for a long time, be likely to forget, since it was all interfused and permeated with genius, and was instinct in every syllable with the stainless truth and tenderness of a good man's heart. Last night was the first time, we believe, that Robert Collyer ever addressed a Pittsburgh audience. If they know what is good for themselves it will not be likely to be the last.

Under the Gaslight.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in referring to the alleged assault on young Carpenter at East Liberty the other night, says: "The authors of sensational plays and stories have much to answer for. They are only second to another very well known and somewhat venerable power of darkness in giving suggestions to the minds of the wicked. The other night a man was knocked down in the streets of Pittsburgh by ruffians, who attempted to dispose of him by binding him on a railroad track to be annihilated by the next train. Let the author of 'Under the Gaslight' ruminate upon his responsibility in this case." The *Press* writer had to draw on his imagination for the "tying" as much as Carpenter had on his for the assault.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 14, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	0	0	8
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	32	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	28	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	5	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	3
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	2
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	14
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	3	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Navigation closed; ice heavy on the river. There was a rise of three feet to-day, owing to a gorge below, where the ice is forming fast. Depth of water seventeen feet. The river will probably close to-night. One of the owners of the Waunita, which sank on the breaking up of the river, says she can be raised and saved. The steamer Nashville, which sunk last night, it is feared will prove a total loss. Some persons say her cargo was not worth above $80,000. Her insurance on freight in home companies did not exceed $29,000, which, added to insurance on boat, will make the draft on home companies about $37,000. The Commercial, of New York, had $10,000 on her cargo. New Orleans companies $10,000.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—The river has risen two and a half feet. Coldest day of the season; mercury 10 all day. River full of gorge ice, floating down six to nine and a half inches thick. No movement of boats.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Clear and cold. Mercury 13 to 24. River stationary. Port List: Up—Florence Lee, 4 A. M; Fayette and barges, H. Hunt, 9 A. M; Idle Wild, 4 P. M; C. B. Church and Robert Mitchel, 6 P. M; Pink Varble, 7 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 7 P. M. Five and a half feet to Cairo, and five to Louisville. Considerable ice made last night. All boats had large trips; freights plenty.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 14.—No arrivals. Departed—William Cowan, Belmont, 2 P. M. The river has risen eight inches. Clear.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—Weather more moderate to-night with indications of thaw.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 14.—Down—Katie, 12 last night. Up—Gov. Allen, 6 P. M. Cool and clear. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—No arrivals. Departed—Potomac, Cincinnati; Thompson Dean, Cairo. Clear and cool.

THE GREAT OIL SUIT.

Owston & Sowers vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company—The Testimony Closed—Arguments of Counsel to be Heard To-day.

The testimony in this case, which has been on trial before Judge Stowe for ten days, was brought to a close yesterday, the following evidence having been adduced:

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MAJOR FREW.

Major Frew recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—The thirteen cars of oil spoken of were stored at the order of Owston & Sowers. At a subsequent settlement Mr. Owston acknowledged that he had taken the oil by mistake, and it was deducted at the market price we had to pay for it. We had paid money to Mr. Owston on running account; we generally paid him before we had the bills adjusted, as he wanted money as soon as he had the oil delivered. We paid 18½ cents for the thousand barrels to Todd, McGrew & Co., and Owston & Sowers allowed us the same price. Am not a stockholder in the Allegheny Valley Railroad now; was I in 1869; I am unable to give the amount of oil refined at the Brilliant and Standard in 1869; our contracts for oil were made prior to December, 1869. As cashier of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, I received oil in that month for other parties. The Pittsburgh Petroleum Company was organized in October, 1869.

THE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF 1869.

Mr. Acheson—Who were the members of that company?

Mr. Hampton—We object. It is not material who composed the company.

Mr. Acheson—The defense alleged that they had nothing to cover up here, and they have interrogated this witness as to a "bull ring" in oil. Now, I want to know who composed that company or combination.

Mr. Hampton—The counsel for the plaintiff insinuated that the officers of the road were concerned in this alleged combination, and there were vague intimations from witnesses on the same subject; and it was for the purpose of meeting these insinuations that the testimony on this subject was introduced.

The Court—There is not a particle of testimony in the case tending to show that the defendants were in any "oil combination." We have had intimations to that effect, but the testimony utterly fails to sustain them. We cannot permit the question.

Witness continued—The difficulty about gravity was not started by Lockhart & Frew; it was started by nearly all the inspectors, as very few of them would agree with Mr. Van Buskirk's certificates. Nearly all the oil that was received here at that time was received for the Petroleum Company.

MR. NIMICK'S CONNECTION WITH THE ROAD.

Question by Mr. Acheson—You stated yesterday that neither Messrs. Phillips, Lawrence, King, nor McCreery, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, had any connection with the oil combination of 1869. State whether there were any other persons, connected with the road, as directors or otherwise, concerned in that combination?

Mr. Hampton—State the purpose of the question.

Mr. Acheson—The counsel for the defense, having examined this witness for the purpose of showing that no party connected with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was concerned with the oil combination of 1869; and also having examined him for the purpose of showing the good faith of the company with the plaintiffs, the above question is propounded as a fair cross-examination.

Mr. Hampton—I object, as my examination was confined to the officers of the road.

The Court—The objection is sustained, as the question would cover all concerned in the road, even to the brakesmen.

Mr. Acheson—Then I modify my question, confining it to the directors of the road.

Mr. Hampton—I object, as the individual acts of a director cannot bind the corporation.

The Court—The question will be allowed, as proper cross-examination.

Mr. Acheson, to witness—Was not one or more directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company concerned in the oil combination.

Witness—Not directly, as stockholders in the Petroleum Company.

Q.—Was the Petroleum Company incorporated?

A.—It was a firm composed of several firms, and there was a director of the Allegheny Valley Railroad who was a member of one of those firms. That was Mr. Wm. K. Nimick. I knew of no others.

Witness continued—Think there was no objection to the barge oil; it was usually steamed, in coming down the river, and was of proper gravity; do not know where the barge oil came from. We commenced shipping large quantities of oil over the road about 1st of November, 1869. Remember getting a dispatch from Mr. Bates, but do not remember going directly to the office; do not remember of taking Wm. K. Nimick with me; do not recollect going there with him in December. [Dispatch shown.] Believe this is the dispatch I got from Mr. Bates.

THE DIRECTORS IN 1869.

Col. Phillips, recalled—In 1869, our directors were Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. K. Nimick, J. Patton Lyon, F. R. Brunot, James Parke, Jr., B. F. Jones and myself. Mr. Nimick had no other position than that of director; he had nothing to do with the management or working of the road whatever. Did not know, from my own knowledge, in December, 1869, that he was a member of the Petroleum Company; had heard, from rumor, that he was. Do not know that he ever called on me specially for cars, but he, I remember, applied to me once to know why I did not give Lockhart & Frew their full share of cars; as near as I can recollect, my reply was that if I could help it I would not give them any any, as they had then a number of our cars locked up on the siding; that we were treating them as fairly as we were treating other shippers, and they had no right to complain; did not allow him, in any way, to interfere with the allotment of cars in December, 1869; nor has any director any power over the operating of the road; our organization makes the President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent responsible for the operations of the road.

No cross-examination.

RAILROAD OFFICERS RECALLED.

Col. Lawrence recalled—Know Mr. Wm. K. Nimick. He never made application to me in 1869, for cars to transport oil over the road. Never furnished Lockhart & Frew, or any other person, cars on his application.

Cross-examined—Do not remember seeing Mr. Nimick, in company with Maj. Frew, about the 22d of December.

Thomas M. King, recalled—Know Mr. Nimick; he never asked me for oil cars for himself or any other person in 1869. No cross-examination.

TESTIMONY OF MR. LOCKHART.

Charles Lockhart, sworn—Am a member of the firm of Lockhart, Frew & Co.; there was a good deal of detention of cars in December, 1869; it commenced about the middle of the month, and was caused by the oil not being of proper quality; the railroad company was hurrying up all the time to unload cars; as soon as unloaded the cars were promptly removed; Col. Phillips came to me frequently in December and complained very much about our detention of the cars; some of the oil not unloaded was consigned to us by Owston & Sowers; cannot state the quantity; a large portion of the oil shipped by them from Venango was delivered to us; it was detained because of improper gravity; there were a large number of cars thus detained; the officers of the road took some of the cars away and had the oil stored.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acheson—The Owston & Sowers oil was tested by Mr. Schmidt; part of it was inspected in my presence.

The defendants here closed their case.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Joseph Bates, recalled—Have the telegram I produced yesterday.

Mr. Acheson—This paper is offered in evidence, as the same telegram produced by the witness on the stand, when called by the defense, and to which he referred as fixing the date; to show the message sent by him to Lockhart & Frew, and in connection, also, with what he testified as to the statements of Mr. McCreery, defendants' agent.

Mr. Hampton—Objected to as not rebutting, and as incompetent and irrelevant.

The Court sustained the objection.

LETTER OF COL. LAWRENCE TO MUNHALL & CO.

Mr. Acheson—I now offer in evidence the letter of J. J. Lawrence to John Munhall & Co., dated November 27th, 1869, and identified by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. McCreery.

The Court—We thing it competent.

Mr. Hampton—I have no objection.

[Letter read to jury as follows:]

VENANGO CITY STATION,
November 27, 1869.

JOHN MUNHALL & CO., GENTS: Your letter of the 23d inst. was handed me at Pittsburgh, yesterday, and as I expected to see you here to-day, did not reply. In regard to your demand for cars, and your having contracts to fill, I can only say we have made contracts, with parties who ship exclusively by rail, to deliver their oil, which requires about all our cars, and as you have always shipped by river, when you could, we supposed you did not desire to make any contract or arrangement to ship exclusively by rail, as others have done. If you desire to make such arrangements, you can have the same privileges as others—but in the meantime we claim the right, as we are bound to do, to carry out our contracts. We will, however, give you a full share of all the cars we can spare.

Yours truly,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

EXPLANATORY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Sowers, re-called—The oil purchased from Parker, Thompson & Co., and turned over to Fisher Bros., was purchased on the 1st of December from Mr. John Parker. I bought it tank measure, in their tank. It was sold to Fisher Bros. on the 18th of December; sold to them in the same way I bought it. Parker, Thompson & Co. loaded in cars on both sides of the river. Fisher Bros. were then shipping over the Valley road.

Mr. Acheson—I propose to show that the oil was sold because the plaintiffs could not get transportation for it.

Mr. Hampton—I object to the offer as not rebutting.

The Court let the testimony in.

Witness continued—We sold the oil because we could not get cars to ship it in. We shipped no part of the Watt oil; it was shipped by Fisher Bros.; the Campbell oil was not shipped by us, nor had we anything to do with it that I know of. On the 15th December there was but one car allotted to us, Mr. Bushnell got three and Parker & Thompson four; do not know who got the other five; the Bushnell oil was purchased by us, to be delivered on Valley cars, the sellers to furnish the cars; it was delivered at Lockhart & Frew's pipe; the four cars for Parker & Thompson were "White Line" cars, for shipment east; we never got any oil from Fisher Bros.; they never loaded any oil for us; we generally gave the names of consignees on shipping; in a few instances, as a special favor, we were allowed to ship to ourselves, with the understanding that we would give the consignees notice promptly on arrival. [Drawback statement shown.] I testified that we got ninety-nine cars in December. I have an almost exact copy of this statement. [Witness explained how the difference happened—twenty-five cars having been loaded by Bushnell, Miller and Parker Thompson & Co. during the month.] These twenty-five cars deducted from one hundred and twenty-four, leaves ninety-nine. In all these instances, the parties who sold us the oil got the cars, and sold us the oil in the cars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—When I was on the stand. I said I had not purchased any oil from Parker, Thompson & Co. to be delivered in barge. I adhere to my statement still. I bought the oil from John Parker. It remained in their tank until it was sold to Fisher's. There was no pipe connection between Parker, Thompson & Co. and us. The twenty-five cars spoken of were all filled with our oil. [Paper shown.] This refers to the shipment of the oil. Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. McGuigan had charge of the shipments. Did not see one of those twenty-five cars loaded, so far as I know; may have seen them loaded, or part of them. I know they were loaded, as I paid for the oil. Have no personal knowledge as to whom the Watt and Campbell cars were alloted.

THE KOUNTZ OIL.

Mr. T. P. Miller, sworn—Was agent for Capt. Kountz at Oil City, in December, 1869; got cars in that month, from Allegheny Valley Railroad. On the 4th of Dec. shipped three cars, and on the 6th two cars; the oil was purchased from Roess Bros. on account of W. J. Kountz; it was shipped to Union Refining and Storing Company. I got the cars from Mr. McCreery at Venango. Owston & Sowers had nothing to do with these five cars. Got three others about the 15th for W. J. Kountz.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—There was a surplus of cars lying there on the 4th. The oil shipped on the 6th was loaned to me by Owston & Sowers, as I had no oil on that side of the river. It was shipped as W. J. Kountz's oil. The oil loaded on the 6th was traded for with Roess Bros., because there was plenty of cars. The cars loaded on the 15th I got from McCreery also.

Mr. Sowers, re-called—These five cars of Miller & Kountz's evidently got into our drawback statement by mistake. The five cars appear in the bill of lading as shipped to Owston & Sowers. The statement was made out by Mr. McLaughlin.

Cross-examined—I never discovered this mistake until lately. The drawback money was drawn on these cars, I presume.

THE THREE CARS TAKEN TO FISHERS.

Owen McGuigan, recalled—Mr. Morrissey did not offer me, at any time in December, cars that I refused; he put in three cars at one time that he wanted loaded as quick as I could; I could not load them in less than an hour and a half, and he took them to Fisher Bros. The train was late that day; it ought to have been in at eight o'clock, but did not get in till nearly twelve; I was loading six cars at that time.

Cross-examined—There were nine cars put in to us that day; we could not load the six, and then the three afterward, in time.

GRAVITY, &C.

Thomas McLaughlin, recalled—The gravity of Owston & Sowers's oil was tested by me or in my presence; none of that sent to Pittsburgh, in December, 1869, was of a lighter gravity than 46 degrees. There was but one car allotted to us on the 15th of December. The other twelve were put in to us by and loaded for Fisher Bros. Never saw McCreery but once on our platform—that was on the 29th.

Cross-examined—I tested the oil myself; had an apparatus; there was a regular inspector, who tested most of the oil; kept a record of the tests; none of their oil was over 46 degrees; it took but a few minutes; tested each car by taking out samples; don't remember of a single car being unfit to go; never put benzine, or anything, into the oil; the other twelve cars were ordered to be filled by Mr. Sowers's, for Fisher Bros.; do not know that Owston & Sowers were to furnish the cars. The engineer ran them in upon our siding.

Mr. Sowers, recalled—The oil was originally sold to Bateman Goe, and the twelve cars were put in by Fisher Bros.

Cross-examined—Do not suppose I was there when the cars were filled; did not see them loaded; did not see Mr. King on the 15th; received no notice that the cars were put in for us.

THE BARGE OIL.

Mr. Owston, recalled—In reference to the barge oil, testified to by Major Frew, I brought down a portion of the oil, and purchased the rest here. [The witness then took the numbers of the barges, and the marks, as testified to by Major Frew, and gave the dates each was received and purchased. Also the names of the parties from whom purchased] I have mentioned all the barges referred to by Major Frew. All I bought was bought at Pittsburgh, except what I run down, and loaded at the Cosmos. In regard to Mr. Nobbs's testimony, the oil he gauged for me (ten barges) comprised the seven barges I spoke of in chief; one that was "stuck" in the river, and the two loaded at the Cosmos. Mr. King speaks of some cars—the first three were consigned to the Anchor Works; next lot, of four cars, were consigned to Byers & Co.; next lot, of five cars, were consigned to the Brilliant; next lot, of eight, no numbers given; next lot consigned to the Brilliant; next, eighteen cars, consigned—ten to Fairview, two to Citizens, one to Brilliant, three to Fairview, and two to Citizens. That embraces Mr. King's entire list; none of these were consigned to us, unless it be the eight of which no numbers are given. Don't recollect any conversation with Colonel Phillips on Smithfield street, in December, 1869. He never told me, either on Smithfield street or any where else on the 27th or 28th that he could furnish me cars; remember meeting him in January, just after we had failed; don't recollect the conversation exactly; he asked me how I was getting along, and if he could do anything for me, or something of that kind.

Cross-examined—Do not recollect of meeting Col Phillips near the Lincoln Club Rooms; will not swear that I did not meet him there; positively do swear that I did not tell him about the 27th that I had settled my contracts and did not care about cars; do not believe that I swore, in chief, that I had not received or shipped, or received money for, any barge oil, except those that I was allowed to ship; I did not mean to cover the oil purchased in Pittsburgh; There were eight barges included in the oil in barges, which I had permission to bring down—two of which were loaded at the Cosmos. These two were not included in the permission, as it was simply transferred. Seven barges came down the river that Nobbs gauged; two from the Cosmos, and part of a barge used to lighter off one that was stuck in the river. Do not know where the remainder of the oil came from. I bought it here, after it arrived. Did not swear, in my examination in chief, that I had received no money on any barge oil other than that permitted to be brought down by Col. Phillips. My mind was on the oil I had shipped myself, and my answer was in reference to that.

Plaintiffs here rested.

COL. LAWRENCE'S LETTER.

Col. Lawrence, recalled—[Letter of November 27th, 1869, shown.] This letter was written under these circumstances: The river is used in opposition to the railroad in shipping oil. John Munhall owned boats, and nearly all of his oil was shipped by river. We felt in duty bound to give those a preference who shipped by rail, over those who shipped by river. This letter proposes to give Munhall the same advantages we had given to others. [Letter shown.] This is a letter from Munhall, to which my letter is a reply. [Letter read.]

OIL CITY, Nov. 22d, 1869.

J. J. Lawrence, Esq., General Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company: Please take notice that we have at this point ready for shipment to Pittsburgh by your road, three thousand barrels crude oil, and we hereby make a demand on you for our proportion of tank cars that may from day to day arrive at Venango City Station. Having made contracts in the usual way, in our course of business, and you having of late discriminated against us in favor of other shippers, in the distribution of your cars, we hereby give notice that we will hold the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company responsible for all damages that we may sustain in consequence of such refusal to carry our oil regularly, and in like manner with other shippers.

JOHN MAUNHALL & CO.

Cross-examined—The only two avenues for the shipment of oil direct to this city in 1869 were the river and the railroad.

The defense here rested.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Judge Stowe announced that as it was now within half an hour of adjourning time, the jury would be relieved until this morning at ten o'clock. The arguments of counsel would be heard to-day, and on Friday morning the charge of the Court would be delivered.

THD ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—Organization Effected—The Equalization Bill Indorsed.

The Ordinance Committee, which the President of Select Branch ruled, at the last meeting of Councils, had not been regularly organized, met again yesterday afternoon in the Messenger's room; old City Hall.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of Councils a report of the organization of the committee was read in the Select Branch. Mr. Hill Burgwin claimed that the committee had not been properly organized, there not having been the regular notice of the meeting for that purpose promulgated; moreover that the committee had not met at the hour required by law.

President Gross decided that the organization had been irregularly made and ignored the report made.

The members of the Committee ordered another meeting, which, as stated, was held yesterday.

Mr. W. B. Negley was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. S. P. Fulton Secretary.

Mr. W. J. Asdale nominated Mr. E. A. Montooth as permanent Chairman of the Committee.

There were no other nominations, and Mr. Montooth was elected by acclamation.

The Committee then acted on the usual business before it, including the McCarthy bill for the equalization of the property valuation. It was determined to report this bill with a recommendation that it be adopted, as it was in Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

MAYHEM.

A Lip Bitten Off.

Jno. Nichols and Patrick Carney work in the same mill and board at the some house, No. 48 Fayette street. Last night they retired to their mutual couch, when Nichols, feeling a little lively, began to sing. Carney told him to quit. Nichols would not. This resulted in a row, during which, it is alleged, Carney bit Nichols upper lip off, moustache and all. The police were called, and Carney arrested and taken to the lock-up. An information will be made against him for mayhem, this morning.

THE other day a Greensburg police officer passed through our city *en route* to Cleveland, Ohio, in search of a man named P. Collins *alias* Eckwright, charged with burglary in Westmoreland county. Yesterday the Cleveland police arrested the fugitive and handed him over to the Greensburg officer, who by this time, no doubt, has him safely in the Westmoreland county prison.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Case of Vankirk vs. Johnson.

The Testimony Concluded—The Case to be Submitted to the Jury To-day.

Yesterday morning the breach of promise case of Vankirk vs. Johnson was resumed in the District Court, Judge Hampton on the bench. Long before the hour of opening, the lobby was crowded to its utmost capacity, showing the interest manifested in the case. The court was opened at ten o'clock, when Mr. Marshall called the defendant, Josiah P. Johnson, to the stand.

TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENDANT.

Josiah P. Johnson, sworn—Am defendant in this controversy; reside in Elizabeth township; was raised in what is now known as Forward township; live on what is known as the Vankirk farm; agreed to purchase it in May, 1870; have since sold the farm; was to get possession on the 1st of September; Mr. Asher Vankirk was living there at the time; bought the growing crops and some stock; I was to harvest the crops and was to board with Mr. Vankirk; that was the agreement; went to the farm about the 1st of September; myself, mother and child constituted my family; when I sold the homestead my mother was to have a home with me all her life; she is nearly eighty years old; my wife died on the 15th of October, 1869, some ten months before I moved to the Vankirk farm. Mr. V.'s family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. V., Miss Hattie, Miss Minnie and Vitellus; I went with the girls once

TO CAMP MEETING.

I was at Vankirk's and Mr. V. asked me if I was going to camp meeting; told him I was going to ride over; he told me to bring my buggy over and take part of his load; I did so; took Minnie with me; brought Miss Hattie home; the next time I was in compony with the girls was in taking them to the camp meeting at McKeesport next Sunday following; remember the conversation with Miss Hannah Vankirk on the 24th of September; it was in the parlor at Vankirk's.

THE WOOING COMMENCED.

Miss Hannah said, I have a wife for you; asked her who it was; she said it was Miss Hattie; I told her I didn't know how she would suit, or whether I could get her; she said she would do all she could for me; had never thought anything, previous to this, of making Hattie my wife; the next Sunday I went to the U. P. Church, accompanied by Hattie and Miss Hannah; went to the Round Church in the evening; the next time we were together we went down to see Miss Hannah, who was sick; Miss Hannah took sick on the Monday following the conversation; the first time I talked to Miss Hattie was a day or two before they left the farm; I remarked to her that she was aware of my lonely situation, that I needed

SOME ONE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FARM.

And that if it was agreeable to her I would like to have her; she said she would have to think about the matter; the next time I saw her was on the 2d or 3d of October; don't remember that anything was said about the matter; nothing was said when we were on the way to visit Hannah; next saw Miss Hattie on the 14th of October; went to McKeesport with a two horse wagon; took a load of moving down; think she first informed me that she would accede to my proposal before the old gentleman came to see me. Think it was on the 23d of October she told me

SHE WOULD ACCEPT THE OFFER.

Don't remember what I said; don't remember that I said anything; there was nothing said about the time for the wedding; remember Mr. Vankirk's visit; I was out for a load of corn; when he came out I was throwing a load of corn out of the crib; he passed some remarks; he said, "I understand you and Hattie are engaged;" I said, "that is the report, and I believe it is correct, if all parties are agreed;" don't think he said anything further at that time, nor I to him; I finished unloading the corn and then went to the house; my mother and Miss Sutton were there at the time; it was between three and four in the afternoon; Mr. V.

STAID ALL NIGHT.

Didn't have any further conversation with him until we went to bed; we slept in the same room; he asked me if any time had been fixed; told him we had not agreed upon a time; he said he would open the way for me to break the matter to Mrs. V., that she didn't care about being consulted upon such matters; next saw the plaintiff on the 23d of November; had been to Pittsburgh with marketing and stopped on my way up; don't remember being there between the 24th of October and the 23d of November; was at McKeesport on the 10th of December, and was at Vankirk's on the 11th for the purpose of attending a concert; it was a formal visit; we had a conversation in regard to settling the date; think I told her that my mother would always have a home with me, and that if she was not willing we would have to defer the wedding; she said she hoped there would be no difficulty, but hopel we would always be friends if we were not married; we had a conversation; we were talking about my brother being married; she said she wouldn't marry any person unless he was able to give her as good a home as she was leaving; I said "then I suppose if I had not as good a home you wouldn't marry me;" she said no; there was

NO DEFIEITE TIME FIXED

For the wedding; the next time I visited her was on the 7th of January, I think; don't know that I was there during the holidays; the time was not fixed during that visit; don't remember telling Miss Hattie anything about my mother; the next time I visited McKeesport was on the 30th of January; it was a business trip; I brought forty pounds of butter for Mr. Vankirk; when I left home I had no intention of going to Monongahela City; Hattie told me she was going up and asked me to take her up in the sleigh; the snow was going off very fast; I consented and started with Miss Hattie and Mrs. Sill's daughter; it was on this trip that I first heard of the 28th of February having been set for the marriage; she told me her friends had asked her about the wedding, and she had told them that she would let them know soon enough; she then named the 28th as the day; I told her we would not fix the time as mother was opposed to the marriage; Hattie said she would not want to go unless my

MOTHER WAS WILLING.

She told me she had purchased her outfit; she had some packages with her, but I did not see them; did not make any definite agreement about the time; never solicited her to fix the time or agreed to be married on the 28th of February; I next met Hattie on the 4th of February, at the house of Mrs. Sill, in Monongahela City; I came at the request of Hattie; during that visit I told her she needn't proceed with her preparations, as mother was ill and I couldn't tell when we could get married; told her that mother was opposed to the marriage; never agreed that we should be married on the 28th.

I GAVE HATTIE A RING,

But don't know whether it was an engagement ring or not; she gave me a handkerchief; have never used it; can't say when I gave her the ring; my journal won't assist me in fixing the date; bought it in Pittsburgh; was down in the city on business with Mr. Kennedy. From September 24th to the 4th of February, I

NEVER AGREED TO MARRY PLAINTIFF

On the 28th of February; never promised to marry her except my mother's consent could be obtained; remember the visit of Vitellus on the 23d of February; the interview occurred at the gate about eleven o'clock at night; had been to a singing; he said he came up to see me; that Hattie had sent to see if I was sick, as I had not been down, and that she was uneasy; told him mother had been unwell, that I had a cold, that I found it almost impossible to leave home; he asked me to come down next day; told him I would if I could; don't know whether he said anything about the vest and gloves; he may have mentioned them but cannot mind; don't remember anything further about the conversation; remember the visit of Mr. Campbell; he met me at the water trough; he told me

EVERYTHING WAS IN READINESS

At McKeesport and that I must come down; told him I couldn't go, as my mother was sick and could not be left alone; he said the emergency of the case demanded that I should go down; told him I couldn't leave my mother, but I would go and see what she said about the matter; I did see her, but she was not willing to be left alone, and I told him I would not go; remember talking about not having made any preparations, as I had told them that they were not to proceed with the affair unless they heard from me; he told me I could easily get clothes; did not mention anything about boots as I remember; I had purchased a new pair only a short time before; he told me that they knew it was hard for me to leave home, and they would make the arrangements; I told him I did not want them to attend to my business; that I would make my own arrangements; that I didn't need a guardian, and if I did I would apply to the court to appoint one; Vitellus was the next visitor; he brought me a letter [letter produced and identified;] I took this letter in my mother's room, where I read it; he remained about half an hour; don't remember having any conversation with him; when he started to go I asked him to stay all night; went to the gate; he handed me the cards; told him they would be of no account; told him they needn't look for me as I would not be there; Mr. Todd was present when I made this remark; there were three cards.

THE MOTHER STILL OPPOSED TO THE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Marshall proposed to ask witness if his mother was opposed to the marriage.

Mr. White—We object.

The offer was reduced to writing, and after Mr. White had read it, he said that it was worded in such a wanner that he would not object to it.

Witness resumed—My mother is in poor health; she is not able to be in attendance; she was opposed to the marriage; I told Miss Hattie of that fact, the last time on the 4th of February; I also told her on the 30th of January; told her that I could not fix the time definitely; there was never any definite arrangement as to the time; Hattie said she did not wish to go to my house unless my mother was willing.

Cross-examination—Got the deed for the farm about the 1st of June; had no written agreement as to the time I was to obtain possession of the farm; know it was on the 1st of September; the family remained on the farm by my permission; my mother objected, but I didn't; the first camp meeting was before I went to the farm; had known Hattie some twelve years; had been in company with her; the McKeesport camp meeting was on the first Sabbath in September; don't think I asked them to go; don't know that they asked me; I took them; don't know who proposed going;

TOOK HATTIE HOME

As far as Elizabeth, and then Minnie was "put on me;" the conversation with Miss Hannah occurred on the 23d of September; the conversation about being lonely occurred in the parlor or at the door; don't know that the remark she made that "she had a wife for me" was in answer to what I had been talking about; can't say that she made the remark abruptly without me introducing the subject; won't say I didn't introduce the matter by my remarks concerning my loneliness; when she said she would use her influence with Miss Hattie I told her she might do as she pleased; don't remember having any other conversation with he about the matter;

I MADE THE PROPOSAL—

A few days before the family left the farm; she said she wanted some time to think about it; was at McKeesport on the 4th; spent the evening at Mr. Vankirk's; had no private conversation with Miss Hattie; to the best of my knowledge I don't think anything was said about my proposal; may have thought about it, but can't remember of anything being said in regard to it; the next visit was on the 15th or 16th of October; I was there with a load; can't say whether it was before or after this that I

CALLED TO SEE

Miss Hannah Vankirk. On the 14th or 16th of October, I staid all night at Vankirk's. Can't remember the conversation which took place; can't say whether she gave me an answer to the proposal or not; think the next visit was on the 23d of October; was down with marketing; staid all night at Vankirk's; think that was the night she gave me the answer; she said she accepted my proposal; think I said mother was not willing, and the marriage would have to be put off; told Hattie mother thought more of her than any of the other girls of the family.

Court here took a recess for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court reassembled at half-past twelve o'clock, when the cross-examination of the defendant was resumed.

Mr. Vankirk was at the farm about the 1st of November; this was a week or ten days after Hattie had accepted; can't tell how often Mr. Vankirk was at the farm after he moved; probably two or three times; during my conversation don't remember saying to Mr. Vankirk that I was glad that he had

BROACHED THE SUBJECT.

Don't say positively that I did not say so; can't state what I said when he spoke about Mrs. Vankirk; the next time I saw Hattie was on Thanksgiving eve; spent part of the evening with Hattie; think we had a conversation about our marriage; can't remember that any time was fixed; did not suggest New Year's day; can't say when I presented the ring. [Ring produced.] That was the ring I presented; can't say when I purchased it; have no memorandum of the date; was in Pittsburgh on the 23d; won't say that it was or was not on that evening I gave her the ring; she said it was a

"VERY NICE RING,"

and she put it on the ring finger; don't remember what I said about it; told her I bought it in Pittsburgh; said the price was ten dollars; that some places they asked sixteen dollars for them; after I handed the ring some person called her; she took it off for fear some person might see it; she put it on again when she returned; spoke to Miss Hannah Vankirk about the ring; it was at Mr. Newlan's; on the 30th, I think.

HAD MET HATTIE

the evening previous; can't say whether it was in November or December; was at Mr. McDonough's on Thanksgiving evening; I had called in the morning by request of Miss Hattie to tell Miss McDonough there would be some company up there that evening; think the next time I was in McKeesport was on 7th of January; don't think I said I was there on 10th of December; was at the festival and concert at McKeesport; took Miss Hattie and Miss McDonough, but can't remember the date; can't say whether it was the night after the concert that I was at Newlan's; can't say that I was down at McKeesport between the holidays; can't say that I was at Vankirk's, at McKeesport, on the 20th and 28th of December; remember meeting Miss Corrine McDonough there, but don't know the date; have no recollection of staying there two nights; was there once on horseback; I can't remember the exact date; when I was at Vankirk's on the 7th of January, can't say whether anything was said about our marriage or engagement; can't say when the handkerchief was given; when Hattie gave it to me she said, "Here's a Christmas gift or New Years' gift;" I never used it; on the evening of the 7th nothing was said about attendants; nothing about a preacher; nothing was said, to my best recollection, about having it on the 28th of February; nothing about having it on the 22d; can't remember that I told Samuel Warren that I wanted

HATTIE TO BE MARRIED

On the 22d, but could not get ready; don't remember when I had a conversation with him on the subject; there was something said between Hattie and I about the wedding on the 1st of January, but can't say when the talk was had; went to McKeesport on the 20th to take butter to Vankirk's.

WAS IN A HURRY

To get home; the snow was going fast; got home on Tuesday night; Vankirk's prepared a special dinner; while dinner was preparing I attended to my horse; went into the house; Mr. Vankirk was there; don't remember any of the conversation; Hattie was getting dinner; cannot think of anything Mr. Vankirk said to me; no person was present when I ate dinner but Miss Hattie; think I left Vankirk's about two or three o'clock; learned during that time that Hattie had been to Pittsburgh and made purchases for the wedding; Mr. Vankirk may have told me too, but can't remember; Hattie told me her object in going to Monongahela City was to do some sewing; on the 4th of February I promised Hattie to be down at McKeesport on the following Saturday if I could get away; told her mother was sick; did not go down the next Saturday; was never down after that.

A LETTER WRITTEN BUT NOT MAILED.

Never wrote to her; told Mr. Campbell that I had written a letter, but did not tell him I had sent it; didn't tell him that letter had caused all the trouble; had written a letter, but never sent it; had never been to town, and couldn't mail it; the letter was dated one week previous to the date fixed for the wedding; the letter was in the house when Mr. Campbell was there; was out at night sometimes during the month of February while mother was sick; went to singings and at two or three parties; was at a party at Dougherty's; they live about five miles from my home; it was about five miles from McKeesport; I did not get home that night; it would take me about two hours and a half to go from our house to McKeesport; it would have taken about half an hour or so longer to go from Dougherty's to Vankirk's; I took Miss Mary Shield's to Dougherty's party; I don't know that I took girls to the singing; took some of them home; on one occasion took Miss Colvin from Cincinnati home; was at my brother-in-law, Mr. Scott's, the Sunday after Vitellus had been up; staid all night at Mr. Scott's; on Monday went to Dr. Douglas's on business, and staid all night at Scott's; returned home on Tuesday afternoon; was at home on Monday for a short time; went back to Mr. Scott's and remained all night; saw Mr. Allen Williams at Mr. Scott's on Tuesday; he was there on Sunday and Monday; don't know whether he went to McKeesport on Tuesday; no arrangement was made in my presence for Williams to go down to McKeesport on that Tuesday; I was thirty-four years of age last October.

Re-direct—I was certain of my age from the family Bible, after I moved on the Vankirk place, I usually sold my marketing to McKeesport; I came both by river and rail to Pittsburgh, when I left home I always left some person with mother.

Cross-examined—There was no person with mother the night Vitellus was up; she was in her own room when I left; she usually retired before I would leave home.

Re-direct—When I told Hattie that mother was opposed to the marriage, she said she did not wish to go if mother was not willing; she told me if we did not get married she could go to some of her friends and

"SPREE AROUND WITH HER FINERY."

Cross-examination—Don't remember the exact words she used; think she made use of the word finery; she said something about visiting her friends or spreeing on her finery.

This closed the examination of the defendant, after he had been on the stand four hours.

VITELLUS' VISIT.

Lowrie Guffey, sworn—Am brother-in-law of the defendant; reside in Forward township; about half a mile from Mr. Johnson; was living there during the years 1870 and 1871; Mrs. Johnson did not enjoy good health during the month of February, 1871; was at the house of the defendant on the Saturday evening preceding the Tuesday fixed for the Wedding; this was the evening when Vitellus was there; he came about eight o'clock; when he entered, he handed Mr. Johnson a letter; J. then went into an adjoining room; Vitellus and Todd and I were in the dining room during this time; defendant remained in the room about half an hour; when he entered the dining room, we talked about general matters; in a few minitues after Johnson returned, Vankirk rose and said it is time for me to go home; the defendant, Todd and V. then started out; Vankirk then went home.

Cross-examined—Had been at Mr. Johnson's only a short time; Todd was there when I arrived, and remained after I left; cannot tell who answered the knock, and left Vankirk in the house; it was raining very hard; Vankirk gave the letter to the defendant; was standing in the room when the letter was given him; the letter was given to the defendant; don't know who opened the door; did not see the letter, but saw an envelope; did not say anything; Vankirk said, "here is a letter;" defendant didn't ask who had sent the lette; he went into the back room.

HAD HEARD OF THIS WEDDING

the Thursday evening preceding this one, and that it was to come off on the Tuesday following; when defendant returned into the room he did not say anything particularly; he sat down a short time before Vankirk left; defendant and Mr. Todd went out with Vankirk; I did not ask Todd to go with him; they were out about five or ten minutes; they both returned together; don't remember what was said why they returned; nothing was said about what Vankirk called for; did not ask why he had called; remained after they returned about half an hour; the old lady was not in the room at the time; did not see her that evening; was there to see about thirty-three acres of land I had purchased; not a word was said why Vankirk had called; the letter was never referred to.

TESTIMONY OF MR. TODD.

Aaron B. Todd sworn—Was at defendant's house on Saturday evening preceding the day fixed for the wedding; Guffey was there; heard some person knock at the door, when I went and opened it; as he entered he took a letter out of his pocket and said, "Here's a letter;" defendant received the letter, and retired into an adjoining room, I suppose to read his letter; he was absent about half an hour; when he returned we only talked about general matters; nothing was said about the purport of the letter; Vankirk remained at the house about half an hour; he then said he must go home, and Johnson and he started to go out; I followed them to the fence in front of his house; defendasked V. whether he would not have his horse put up, and stay all night; he declined, and then got on his horse; Johnson said

I WILL NOT BE THERE.

The health of the mother of the defendant generally was poor; can't say positively what the condition of her health was during the month of February, 1871; was at the house almost every day during the month of February; live about a quarter of a mile distant.

Cross-examined—Was a tenant of the defendant at that time; previously was a tenant of Mr. Vankirk's; V. and I had difficulties between us; had some pretty severe squabbles; don't speak together; spoke to him yesterday and he treated me with contempt; was at defendant's house on the evening of the Saturday referred to; was there almost the entire day; at the time of Vitellus' visit was standing with my back to the fire; I and Guffey were sitting down; we were talking about the weather and general things; when there was a knock at the door I went out and opened it; J. did not tell me to answer the knock; when Vitellus entered he said I have a letter; I stepped back, and Johnson received the letter and went into his mother's room; the door was about fifteen feet from the fire place; did not say when the door was opened that Johnson was sitting before the fire; we both walked to the door together; I walked in advance; when J. reached the door V. handed him the letter; J. invited him in; don't think I did; it was before he said "Here's a letter;" he did not say who the letter was from; he spoke loud enough to be heard by every person in the room; as soon as he took the letter he went into the room; when Johnson returned, Vankirk said "I must go," he went out first, Johnson next and I last; Johnson asked him whether he would not have his horse put up; he said "no;" I heard him say to Vitellus "I will not be there;" defendant was in the yard just inside the gate, Vitellus was on his horse outside, and I was standing three or four feet back of teh defendant; this is all I heard or saw.

THE DEFENSE CLOSED.

Mr. Marshall said that the defense would now rest their case. The defense had a number of witnesses that might be called, but as their testimony would be irrelevant, and as he did not wish to offer any testimony in reference to the character of the parties, he would now rest the case on its legal aspects.

Mr. Marshall now offered in evidence a writ and a precipe of the case fixing certain dates.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Miss Hattie Vankirk, re-called. Q.—During your visit to Monongahela City did the defendant say to you that the wedding would have to be postponed until he could obtain the consent of his mother? [Objected to.] Counsel for the prosecution did not press the question, because it had already been answered in the previous examination of the witness.

Q. Did you say to him at any time during your conversation, that you would visit your friends and spree and flourish in the finery you had purchased for the wedding?

A. Did not say anything of the kind.

Q. Did he tell you on that occasion not to make any further preparation for the wedding until he would see you again? [Objected to and objection sustained.]

Q. Do you know whether that handkerchief was used by the defendant on any occasion?

A. He used it at the concert held in McKeesport during the holidays.

Cross-examined—The defendant used the handkerchief at that concert; it was not kept in his pocket; he had it out and used it; gave it to him during the holidays; my friends, referred to by Johnson, reside in Franklin, Ohio.

Stephen Reeves, recalled—Know A. B. Todd; know that his general reputation in the neighborhood is not good.

No cross-examination.

Mr. White stated that he had a number of witnesses on this point, but would rest the case now.

The counsel on both sides then stated they had no points of law to submit.

Mr. White, counsel for the plaintiff, then read a paper containing a number of points as instructions to the jury. The paper was taken in charge by the Court.

Court now adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when the case will be submitted to the jury.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

OPERA bouffe to-night.

THE Florence's have made a great hit.

TO-MORROW night there will be an "Old Folks Concert" at the G. A. R. Fair, City Hall.

BETS are being made freely on the result of the Johnson-Vankirk breach of promise case.

HILL BURGWIN, Esq., was not present at the meeting of the Ordinance Committee yesterday.

YESTERDAY Mary Prior was sentenced to the work-house for sixty days by Mayor Blackmore for disorderly conduct. She will not be "at home" prior to April 14th.

JAMES WILLIAMS was retired from public life yesterday by Mayor Blackmore for the space of thirty days. James had been smashing the peace ordinance.

GABRIEL KELLEY will not be about the city for the ensuing two months, Mayor Blackmore having disposed of him for that period at the work-house for drunkenness.

HIS HONOR Mayor Blackmore talked seriously to twenty unfortunates yesterday morning, all of whom were dissatisfied with his rulings. Well, everybody can't be pleased.

THE rain of Tuesday broke the ice in several of the pools in the Monongahela, yet so severe was the freeze of yesterday that the water had again frozen sufficiently solid for people to cross upon it.

ONE John Smith retired to Claremont yesterday, to remain twenty days, at the request of Mayor Blackmore. John had been inspecting a taxern ceiling through a glass too muchly.

THE Secretary of the Central Board of Education, with one meeting a month, gets more salary than the Mayor's Clerk, who attends two meetings daily and all the rest of the time is on duty.

YESTERDAY morning John Byrne made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Thos. Watkins with assault and battery. The parties had a fight in a rolling mill. Hearing to-day.

JAMES LYNCH acted very disorderly while under the influence of liquor on Tuesday night, and as a reward of merit Mayor Blackmore dispatched him to the Work-house, yesterday, to remain one month.

LOUIS GERST, the man found on Diamond alley Tuesday night by Chief of Police Irwin, with a severe cut over his eye, was sufficiently recovered yesterday morning to travel toward Claremont for thirty days as a vagrant.

THERE was a long hearing before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Alker vs. John Baer, charged with the larceny of eighteen dollars from the prosecutor. The case was postponed for a further hearing today.

A LETTER CARRIER in the Sixteenth ward has had quite a number of letters entrusted with him directed to parties living "near the Forks of the Road." These letters the carrier has been in the habit of depositing in the Sixteenth ward drug store, where quite a large number have accumulated. The residents in the vicinity should call there and reduce the pile.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. TTHS

Law and Justice.

The office of Aldermen or Justice of the Peace is one of far more importance in this great commonwealth than many persons presume, as these officers are frequently called upon to decide disputes between neighbors in which fine legal points are involved, requiring sound judgment and discretion. This labor has, however, been materially lessened and made comparatively easy by the publication of Purdon's Dijest Binns Justice, Dunlap's forms and all the blanks used in the office of an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, all of which are indispensible to a faithful performance of the duties of the office. Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co. 101 Wood street, have a full stock of all the above publications.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. TTHS

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware cheap.

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Mechanical Tinkering

Cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of Zozodont, has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world. MTH

MARRIED:

SCHOYER—HAMNETT—In Meadville, Pa., on Tuesday evening, February 13th, by Rev. J. Hamnett, D. D., Professor Allegheny College, WILLIAM SCHOYER, of Pittsburgh, to MARY C., eldest daughter of officiating clergyman.

WAINWRIGHT—RIDDELL—Tuesday evening January 13th, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Forty third street, by the Rev. P. Voorhees Finch, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lawrenceville, JOSEPH G. WAINWRIGHT and MAGGIE, daughter of John W. Riddell, Esq.

DIED:

AVELIN—On Tuesday, February 13, 1872, at East Liberty, SARAH E., wife of J. B. Avelin.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Wm. Holmes, Frankstown avenue, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK. TTHS

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Look Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.

Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,

FOR THE

Preservation of Iron and Wood,

A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

THREE NIGHTS ONLY, and MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AIMEE,

THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE with her celebrated Company of FIFTY PERFORMERS.

TO-NIGHT, Offenbach's chef d'œvre,

LA PERICHOLE.

Aimee (in her greatest role) ....La Perichole. (Performed by her over 200 times in the United States). Fernand Noe, the favorite Tenor, as....Piquillo.

To-morrow Evening, Offenbach's Favorite Opera BARBE BLEUE.

Aimee as....Boulotte.

Saturday Afternoon at 2, ONLY AIMEE MATINEE, Offenbach's immensely popular Opera, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Aimee as....La Grande Duchesse.

Saturday Evening, February 17, Farewell Night, Offenbach's last success, LES BRIGANDS.

Aimee (in her original role)....Fiorella.

Admission, including Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $1 50; Admission to Dress Circle, 75c; Private Boxes, $15 and $10; Family Circle, 50c. Prices for Matinee, $1 to all parts of the house no extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can be secured at the Box Office of Opera House.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER....Lessee and Manager.

Houses Crowded! Unprecedented Success of the Great American Artists,

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

Edmund Falconer's Successful Drama,

Eileen Oge;

Or Darks the Hour Before the Dawn.

Brian O'Farrell....Mr. W. J. Florence.
Eridget Maguire....Mrs. W. J. Florence.

Friday Evening—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. Only Florence Matinee Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS....Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager.

NEW BILL AND NEW ATTRACTIONS! ANOTHER NEW SENSATION! THE GREAT EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS, Hassan, Anak, Selim, with Freeman Sisters, Quilter and Goldrich, Charley Brown, Charley Howard, Romellies, Flora Benton, Hattie Ellis. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

SPECIAL CARD.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that their

BENEFIT

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 16,

Being positively their last evening but one this season, when they will present to their friends and patrons the latest GREAT LONDON SENSATION, Edmund Falconer's charming pastoral drama in Four Acts and Tableau of

EILEEN OGE;

Or, Dark's the Hour Before the Dawn.

As performed by these Artists in Boston and the Grand Opera House, New York, for 90 successive nights to overflowing and fashionable audiences, and pronounced by the press and the public to be the

Grand Theatrical Success of the Season.

Brian O'Farrell....Mr. W. J. Florence.
Bridget Maguire (new song)....Mrs. W. J. Florence.

Supported by an excellent cast of characters and numerous auxiliaries.

Box sheet now open.

Mercantile Library Hall.

MRS. MOULTON,

AMERICA'S GREATEST SINGER.

The management has the honor to announce ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT for

Monday Evening, February 19th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

On which occasion Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, America's most gifted Songstress, and so long distinguished in European and American art circles for her matchless vocal powers and exquisite culture, and after her recent most brilliant triumphs in New York, Boston, New Orleans and the principal cities of the United States, where she has created the greatest enthusiasm with press and public, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh, assisted by the following artists: Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the favorite Tenor, Sig. FOSSATI, the celebrated Basso Cantante, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the eminent Pianist.

Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY....Musical Director.

General Admission....$1 00
Reserved Seats....1 50

The sale of seats commences at Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, 122 Wood street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

THE WEBER GRAND PIANOS are used at all the Moulton Concerts.

C. AMORY BRUCE, Agent.

NOW OPEN.

GRAND ARMY FAIR,

AT CITY HALL.

DINNER FROM 12 M. TO 3 P. M.

THE PROPOSITION

Made by Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia, to furnish free of charge until a cure is effected in all cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, &c., the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is a mode which should meet with attention, for by this mode of doing business the people avoid all uncertainties both of Doctors and Medicines. All that has to be done is to furnish reference that payment will be made after a cure is effected, which of course every honest person ought to be willing to do. The following will explain:

I had been troubled with an eruption and severe itching of the skin for a number of years. I spent all the money I could spare trying to get rid of it, all to no purpose. Seeing that Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, had offered the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, free of charge, until a cure was effected, I procured the remedy, giving as a reference that I would pay when cured, my employers Messrs. Charles Burham & Co., tin manufacturers, 119 South Tenth street, and in three weeks after commencing the medicine, I was entirely free the disease.

SAMUEL O. NEWBERN.

Philadelphia, December 4, 1871.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

LECTURES.

LIBRARY HALL.

"Superstitions and Eccentricities"

A NEW LECTURE BY

Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark,

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 15, 1872.

ADMISSION....50 CENTS.

No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the door on the evening of Lecture. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE, FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END.

LECTURE,

IN CHAPEL, THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH INST., BY MAJOR WM. FREW.

Subject: "EGYPTIAN EXPERIENCES." All invited.

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A. Leggate, 159 Federal St.

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FLEMING STATION—Beautiful Building Lots, 50x138 feet, convenient to Station; as fine Lots as can be had anywhere—$350 each. Call for Plan Fleming is the best Station on the Fort Wayne Road, is a rising place, and being improved rapidly. Many good Dwellings were built last season, and many more are to be built this season.

BEECH STREET—Lot 30x100, with good Brick House of 10 Rooms, with modern comforts in complete order. Price $10.500. Half cash, balance in 6 years.

SHEFFIELD STREET—Lot 25x138, with good new Brick Dwelling of 10 Rooms and Brick Stable. Good neighborhood, near Bidwell street—$11,000.

LOCUST STREET, SIXTH WARD—Lot 34x150, with good Brick House of 10 Rooms. Pleasant surroundings—$10,000.

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NOTICE TO BUYERS.

In addition to this list we have several fine Building Lots on the most desirable streets and Avenues of the city of Allegheny, and several Beautiful Suburban Residences on the line of the P., Ft. W. and C. R. W.

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Unequalled facilities for sale are afforded by A. LEGGATE, Real Estate and Stock Exchange, 159 Federal street. By this Agency Property receives the most extended publicity. Sellers have the advantage of both Public and Private Sales, on the Premises or at the Exchange.

A. LEGGATE,

Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,

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For Sale or Rent.

MULVANY

Flint Glass Works Property.

The valuable Flint Glass Works Property, known as the Mulvany Glass Works, situated on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; fronting on Water street 190 feet, and extending back 378 feet on front of Seventeenth street and 361 feet on front of Sixteenth street. The main buildings are nearly new, and contain TWO TEN-POT FURNACES, Mixing, Lear, Packing, Cutting, Mould and Store Rooms, Engine and Blacksmith Shop, together with Warehouse, Stable, Lodgings, &c.; in fact, everything appertaining to a first-class Flint Glass Works, and all in complete order for immediate occupancy and business.

Possession can be had at once.

The actual wants of the factory do not require all the grounds attached, and a proposition would be entertained for the sale of that portion of the property not occupied by the factory buildings. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner of Grant and Diamond streets.
JAS. E. LEDLIE, at C. Ihmsen & Sons, Nos. 133 and 135 First avenue.

PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

FOR SALE.

Valuable East Liberty Property.

The "Western Exchange," situate opposite the Passenger Station. The ground has a large front on Frankstown avenue, Station street and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The building is large and commodious, is well arranged and substantially built, wide porches in front and rear, wide halls on first and second floors, 19 rooms, well arranged. If desired the building can be sold with only a part of the ground. Easy terms can be had on deferred payments. Inquire of

S. CUTHBERT & SON, 56 SMITHFIED STREET. TTHS

FOR SALE.

MANSION AND GROUNDS.

Mulvany Mansion and Grounds attached for sale. The large three-story Brick Dwelling, situated on the corner of Sidney and Eighteenth streets, East Birmingham, together with the Vacant Lots adjoining, the whole fronting 120 feet on Eighteenth street and extending back 109 feet to a 24 feet street. Would be sold as a whole, or the Lots divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.

N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner Grant and Diamond sts.
JAMES E. LEDLIE, At C. Ihmsen & Sons, No. 133 and 135 First ave.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1871.

FOR SALE,

OIL WELLS.

	Price.
Two Wells, producing 200 bbls. per month	$ 6,000
Two Wells, producing 5 or 6 bbls. daily	4,000
One Well, producing 8 bbls. daily	5,000
Two Wells, producing 7 bbls. daily	5,000
One Well, producing 4 bbls. daily	3,500
Two Wells, producing 6 bbls., with 20 Acres in fee simple; cheap property	10,000

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FOR SALE.

LIVERY STABLE.

A Rare Chance for a Good Investment.

I will offer at Private Sale my entire stock of Livery, consisting of 12 splendid Livery Horses; 3 Carriages, nearly new; 5 Buggies, nearly new; 1 Buck Wagon, nearly new; 1 splendid Sleigh; 3 good Spring Wagons; 3 sets Carriage Harness, nearly new; 6 sets Buggy Harness, nearly new; 1 double set Buggy Harness, nearly new. Also, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Covers, Buffalo Robes, and 1 splendid Patent Straw Cutter, nearly new. Also Building and Lease of the Stable, having 6 years to run. The Stable is located on Ann street, between Marion and Van Braam streets, one square below the new Fifth Avenue Market House, Pittsburgh. The above Stable is well known as doing a good business, which I will satisfy any party wishing to purchase, by my books. I will sell the above property low, as I am quitting the business entirely, and will give satisfactory reasons for doing so. For further particulars address F. McNAMEE, Sixth Ward Livery Stable, or residence, No. 5 Marion street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

F. McNAMEE, Proprietor.

VALUABLE COAL FARM AT PUBLIC Sale (lately owned by James S. Negley) in Upper St. Clair Township, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, ½ mile from Chartiers Railroad, 97 acres good farming land, 90 acres of coal, opening on McLaughlin's Run, and commanding large coal field in the rear. Land and coal sold together or separately. Terms easy. Sale on the premises, THURSDAY, February 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fifth avenue.

JOHN H. STEWART....ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.

LIVERY, SALE AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

Engine and Boilers, Vehicles,

"Diamond Mill" Wreck, &c.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at the Stables of the "Diamond Mill," corner of Rebecca and School streets, First ward, Allegheny city, 3 one and two-horse covered Spring Wagons, 2 two-horse Road Wagons, 1 Grain Wagon and 1 Barrel Wagon; 1 large Cutting Box, &c.

Also, the large Lot, 54 feet front on Rebecca street and 129 feet in depth along School Street, whereon is the Frame Stable, with accommodation for 25 Horses and a large Feed Room, and two large Wagon Sheds.

Immediately after which will be sold on the Premises, East Diamond street, the Wreck of the "Diamond Mill," the Scales, &c. Also, the Engine and Boilers, embracing two Double-Flue Boilers, 22 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with new Iron Breechens and Stack 40 feet high; the Engine is 18-inch Cylinders, 30-inch stroke, with 14 feet diameter Fly-wheel, heavy Metal Bed Plate, Judson Governor, Patent Balance Valve, Steam Pipes, &c., all in complete running order.

Also, the large Lot on which the Mill stood, fronting 80 feet on East Diamond street, only 60 feet from Diamond Square, and having a depth of 120 feet.

Terms for Real Estate, one-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

Millinery Stock of J. P. Ross.

TUESDAY MORNING, February 27, at 10 o'clock, by order of John M. Kennedy, Esqu., Assignee of John P. Ross, in Bankruptcy, will be sold at McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOMS, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET, the entire large stock of Millinery Goods, comprising Imported and Domestic Flowers; Ostrich, Vulture, and Fancy Feathers; Silk Velvet and Velveteens; Silks and Satins; Plushes, English Crape, Mechling, Dotted Nets, Black and White Laces, Tissues, Gimps, Bonnet Trimmings, Hat and Bonnet Wire, Hat and Bonnet Frames; Velvet, Straw and Gimp Hats and Bonnets, &c., &c.

Also, Dies and Presses for Manufacturing Hat and Bonnet Frames.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES—

JUDD'S PATENT SPERM CANDLES.

Also, PARAFINE and STEARIC ACID CANDLES, put up in Cartons, fours and sixes, for Church purposes and Family use, for sale by the case or at retail, by

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD, 262 LIBERTY STREET

RAILROAD IRON

AT LOW PRICES,

For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.

Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to

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